In the Will of the People
Final Victory Lies

Nippon Times

Remember the Days Before
Pearl Harbor

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PREPARATORY BODY SET FOR P.I. INDEPENDENCE; LAUREL MADE CHAIRMAN

Lieutenant-General Kuroda Appoints 20-Man Organ

LEADERS INCLUDED

Speedy Formation of Vital Committee Signifies Japan's Sincere Intentions

Lieutenant-General Shigenori Kuroda, Supreme Commander of the Imperial Expeditionary Forces in the Philippine Area, formally appointed on June 20 the Philippine Independence Preparatory Committee of 20 members headed by Jose P. Laurel, Director of Internal Affairs of the Philippines, reports Domei.

The action followed the completion by the Kalibapi of the work of organizing the Independence Preparatory Committee with which the organization was charged by Lieutenant-General Kuroda on June 18.

The swift appointment of the Independence Preparatory Committee, which came only four days after Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's pronouncement in the Diet on Philippine independence, signified a great deal.

Empire's Stand Clear

In the first place it made manifest in a startling manner the strong determination of the Empire to put through the construction of Greater East Asia and the sincerity in its desire for the emancipation of nations and races that are to be the constituent units of the Sphere.

In the second place it enabled the world to get an idea of the overpowering enthusiasm of the 18,000,000 people of the Philippines over the task before them of reconstructing their country so as to permit them to work together with the Empire as a link in the chain of nations and races constituting Greater East Asia and help to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a completely victorious end.

The people of the Philippines are making remarkable progress in the work of fulfilling three conditions which are necessary for their acquirement of an independent status, return of the islands back to Greater East Asia, reorganization of insular economy, and consolidation of peace in the islands.

This will combine with the present formal appointment of the Independence Preparatory Committee to promise that henceforth the Filipinos giving full play to their originality and on their own responsibility, will work out details of the plan for a new Philippines.

The Independence Preparatory Committee is composed of men of great importance in insular affairs and high in the estimation of the Filipinos like Mr. Laurel, Benigno S. Aquino, Vice-President of the Kalibapi, and Jorge B. Vargas, the Chief Administrator.

No organization could be conceived of which is better fitted for the supreme task of preparing the Philippines for its responsibilities as an independent state than the body which has been appointed by the Supreme Commander of the Expeditionary Forces in the Philippine Area. With strong support from the Empire the Independence Preparatory Committee has every hope of completing its labor.

The day is looked forward to by all the people of Greater East Asia when after Burma the Philippines will be independent, a status which has been aspired to by the Filipinos ever since they experienced for the first time what it is for a people not to be its own master.

All Must Help

Domei

MANILA, June 26.—The Executive Commission of the Philippines on June 21 issued an ordinance requiring all organs under its jurisdiction to help the Philippine Independence Preparatory Committee in every possible way. The ordinance reads:

"At the request of the Philippine Independence Preparatory Committee all central administrative organs and the institutions functioning on their behalf are to place their personnel

(Continued on Page 2)

Filipinos Completing Preparations For Independence, States Vargas

Executive Commission Chairman and Other Leaders Outline Plans Now Being Taken in 2-Hour Interview With Reporters at Army Club

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

MANILA, June 26.—Everything is going along steadily in preparation for the birth of the Philippines as an independent nation of East Asia, it was revealed today by Chairman of the Philippine Executive Commission Jorges B. Vargas and other Filipino leaders.

In a two-hour meeting with reporters held at the Army Club here, Chairman Vargas made clear his firm determination to repay Japan's "magnanimity and benevolence unequalled in world history by building an independent Philippines nation truly of East Asia and something to be proud of."

The following are the questions and answers made at the interview:

Question: How will the Filipinos put into effect their declaration that in war and peace they will offer complete material and spiritual support to Japan?

Vargas: We are working to impress the significance that came with the sacred war upon the Filipinos, who in pre-war days were led astray by the anti-Japanese propaganda handed out by America. At the present, the majority of the people understand this significance. The reason for the Kalibapi or New Philippines Service Corps, established last year, also lies on this point. At the present, we are working through the Kalibapi to bring about a spiritual rebirth in the people and to make them understand completely why we must bring the War of Greater East Asia to complete victory. The movement is growing more vigorous in the provincial areas too and the spiritual ties between Japan and the Philippines are growing increasingly closer.

Question: How is the maintenance of peace and order, that which is the basis for independence?

Vargas and Arsenio Bonifacio, Assistant Commissioner of Interior (representing the Interior Commissioner)

We would like to work for the establishment of complete peace and order by increasing greatly the present police force and distributing it throughout the provinces to work together with the civil police system. We intend especially to effect a huge increase in foodstuff production in order to bring about security in the people's living. At the same time, we would like to take this opportunity of the independence declaration to give the Filipino guerrillas a chance to change their stand and surrender. To those who persist in working against us we will deal out drastic punishment. Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's recent declaration concerning Philippines independence has brought about a feeling of complete support for peace and order among the Filipinos: the number of surrenders of organized

(Continued on Page 2)

YOKOYAMA IS NAMED CULTURE HALL HEAD

Will Leave Shortly for French Indo-China to Promote Cultural Friendship

Masayuki Yokoyama, former Minister to Egypt and adviser to the Japanese Ambassadorial Headquarters in French Indo-China, has been appointed the first director of the French Indo-China Culture Hall which is to be established for the purpose of promoting friendship between the French colony and Japan through cultural exchange.

Mr. Yokoyama, who was chairman of the French Indo-China Economic Mission, returned to Japan from Hanoi early this morning and has since then been in consultation with the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry and other related Government quarters. He is expected to leave shortly for French Indo-China to make preparations for the establishment of the hall.

With Japan's southern advance as a turning point, the peoples of the southern regions have come to evince much enthusiasm for the study of things Japanese and already with Thailand Japan has concluded a cultural agreement, while a Japanese-Thailand Culture Hall is being organized under the directorship of Ken Yanagisawa, formerly chief of the second section of the Foreign Office's Cultural Undertakings Department. Mr. Yokoyama and Mr. Yanagisawa used to be colleagues at the Foreign Office and now in their new field of cultural endeavor they are expected to maintain close cooperation as collaborators though assigned to different posts.

Work Complicated

Interviewed by Domei, Mr. Yokoyama said:

"As Mr. Yanagisawa worked at the Society for International Cultural Relations he is a professional, so to speak, in this line of business. Since I was also a Foreign Office man it isn't as if I haven't done any cultural propaganda work in Europe or elsewhere. But I may be considered a near-amateur. Moreover, it's likely to be complicated work, having to deal with Frenchmen, the Annamese intelligentsia, the Annamese masses and Chinese. That, however, makes the

(Continued on Page 3)

33 BRITISH PLANES SHOT DOWN IN RUHR

700 Enemy Bombers Make Vain Attack on Reich Cities as Foe Completedly Repulsed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 25.—Unable to effect any landing operations in Europe, the anti-Axis camps are incessantly attempting to penetrate into Europe by utilizing their air forces, but their meager endeavors are being repulsed with heavy losses by the solid defenses of the alert and effective Axis forces.

An immense formation of 700 anti-Axis bombers, including the American 'Flying Fortresses' and ultra-heavy British bombers, attempted to stab the heart of the German industrial center in the Ruhr district of the Rhine Valley last night but were completely hurled back by the fierce retaliation of the German forces.

In the skies over Elberfeld and Remscheid last night, furious aerial duels were started between the enemy and the German fighters, resulting in huge losses to the enemy air arms.

Even the announcement made by the British Air Ministry today admitted a part of the heavy tolls and conservatively disclosed that 33 ultra-heavy bombers were lost in the raid last night.

A Reuters dispatch confirming the strong German defenses said, "The German forces concentrated their utmost energies to arrest the vigorous raid of the Anglo-American bombers last night and met with dazzling successes.

"The coastal defenses of Germany have been markedly solidified. The German anti-aircraft batteries and searchlights along the coastal districts checked the enemy advances for more than four hours, permitting only a few of the enemy planes to reach their objectives.

"However, once the few enemy planes reached near their destination, they were caught in a furious cross-fire of the German ground batteries. Then, the enemy craft were left for massacre by the waiting German air force."

U.S. Makes New Weapon

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 25.—A new American anti-aircraft gun with a direct fire range of 12 miles was completed, the United States War Department announced today.

FUEL SHORTAGE HITS U.S. DUE TO COAL STRIKE

F.D.R.-Congress Dispute Intensified Following Passage Of Labor Bill

LEADING MINES CLOSED

Many Workers Still Refuse to Go Back to Work Despite Order by John Lewis

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 25.—While legislative disputes have increased between President Roosevelt and Congress centering around the strike suppression bill, the coal miners' strike in the eastern United States is still continuing, with only 60 per cent of the 500,000 colliers having returned to work in accordance with the order issued by John L. Lewis, chairman of the United Mine Workers of America.

According to information from Washington, about 11,000 miners resumed strike today in two coalfields in Pennsylvania. Due to this, 35 coal mines in the same region were closed down and many others have followed suit.

Fuel Shortage Mounts

In the meantime, fuel shortage in all munitions plants resulting from the decrease of coal production has become ever more evident. Four additional blast furnaces of the United States Steel Company in Pittsburg stopped operating today due to coal shortage. Thus the number of closed blast furnaces in Pittsburg alone has reached 14.

Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and concurrently Solid Fuel Administrator, has proclaimed that as the result of the decrease in coal production due to strikes, the enforcement of ration system for coal will be inevitable this winter. In view of the grave fuel crisis, Ickes today sent invitations to 29 mine owners asking them to assemble in Washington for deliberation of urgent problems concerning fuel.

Meanwhile, the action of Congress in overriding the Presidential veto of the strike suppression measure has ushered in a new phase to the current labor disputes in America, according to another Washington dispatch.

The fact that President Roosevelt had awaited for the last minute to exercise the Presidential right of vetoing the strike suppression bill is understood as clear indication of how deliberately he had pondered, over the possible means to solve the strike problem and how he had determined to fight with Congress if circumstance demand it.

Others Also Object

Since the same bill was introduced to Congress, not only the United Mine Workers of America which was the direct objective of the bill, but also the Congress of Industrial Organization and the American Federation of Labor which had been comparatively obedient to the Government launched strong movements in opposition to the bill. The prevalent situation indicated that if the same bill is legislated, the whole of the American working class will be united and the munitions industry of the United States will be put into utter confusion.

Moreover, it is understood that Roosevelt dared to veto the same legislative measure in view of the fact that the possible loss of the workers' support will prove very unfavorable for him in the coming Presidential election next year.

Roosevelt's lukewarm attitude, **however,** provoked anti-Roosevelt move in Congressional circles. Thus the Senate decided to override the

(Continued on Page 2)

TANI ARRANGES FOR RETURNING OF SETTLEMENT

Final Details Ironed Out With Ministers Horiuchi, Tajiri on Shanghai Retrocession

WILL GO BACK TO CHINA

Diplomatic, Military Authorities Reach Agreement—Tokyo To Draft Instructions

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

NANKING, June 25.—Final arrangement was made here today among Ambassador Masayuki Tani to Nanking, Minister Tateki Horiuchi to Nanking, and Minister Akiyoshi Tajiri to Shanghai regarding the retrocession of the Shanghai International Settlement to the Chinese Republic.

As the result, a perfect agreement of opinion has been reached on this issue by the Japanese diplomatic and military authorities in China and the matter has been immediately reported to the Central Government by Ambassador Tani.

It is expected that necessary instructions for the retrocession will be issued by the Tokyo Government by which the Shanghai International Settlement will be returned to China.

With the realization of retrocession, the Anglo-American influences will be radically wiped out of Shanghai, which will re-start in a new Oriental guise as the greatest accumulating and distributing center of the Yangtze River and also as China's largest industrial metropolis

Tani Gives Interview

Domei

NANKING, June 25.—Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, Masayuki Tani in a press interview today set forth his opinion on the Sino-Japanese relations to the following effect:

"This is not time for Sino-Japanese relations to be discussed, but to be practised. The retrocession of the Shanghai International Settlement, which has just been decided upon, will be carried out quickly under this belief. The abolition of extraterritorial rights, which is now being discussed at the Japan-China Joint Committees, is expected to be realized more quickly than anticipated.

"The taxation question, which will be the first to be put into practise following the abolition of extraterritorial rights, is likely to be completed in the next one or two months. I believe that what is promised once should be enforced and, moreover, I have something to do for China on matters other than those previously promised.

"For instance, I have under contemplation a plan to establish a system of inviting Chinese young men to Japan for study. The present system is not necessarily good and this must be improved so that Chinese students will be able to study in earnest in Japan. If necessary, a sort of cultural agreement may be well concluded, and I have an idea to negotiate the matter formally with the National Government shortly.

"As to Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's recent Diet speech at the 82nd Extraordinary Session relative to a fundamental revision of various treaties between Japan and China, I in my private capacity can say that, if circumstances permit, Japan and China had better conclude a new treaty of lasting nature and solid promises in full sincerity. I would like to ask the opinion of the Japanese and Chinese authorities concerned on the matter and to set forth my opinion before the home Government authorities on my next

(Continued on Page 2)

Army Commends Unit for Constructing Bridge Across Kampar River in Sumatra

Domei

BUKIT TINGGI, June 25.—A letter of commendation was granted to a squad of 48 men of a certain Japanese Army Construction Unit on the occasion of the ceremony marking the completion of a wooden bridge across the Kampar River flowing between the East Coast Province and Riouw Residency in Sumatra, which was held on June 23.

The bridge which is 168 meters long and four meters wide spans the Kampar River at a point west of Bankinang on the upper reaches of the river. It was constructed in a surprisingly short time of only 30 days by a force of 48 Japanese soldiers headed by Sergeant Kazuharu Kogure of the Osawa Unit of a certain Construction Unit, with the assistance of coolies involving a thousand and several hundred man-days. It has been named "Sanroku bashi," meaning a "Bridge at the Foot of the Mountain."

Construction of the bridge was undertaken at the command of the Japanese Army in Sumatra in order to remedy the inconvenient means of transportation between the East Coast Province and Riouw Residency, which heretofore had been done by boats. The completion of the bridge has not only removed this impediment to transportation, but also has strengthened the defense of Sumatra as a whole.

27 FOE PLANES DOWNED BY NIPPON ARMY, NAVY LAND FORCES IN SOUTH

Results Obtained on June 20, 21, 23 and 25 In Solomons

209 CRAFT ATTACK

Four-Day Toll Announced by Imperial Headquarters On Saturday

The Imperial Army and Navy Ground Forces on June 20, 21, 23 and 25, engaged an aggregate total of 209 enemy planes that came attacking in the Solomon area and shot down 27 of them, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 3:30 p.m. on Saturday.

Battles Rage Daily

A series of decisive battles between the Japanese and American air forces in the South Pacific area is growing acuter day after day. The Japanese Air Force is ever on the alert in the skies and on the ground against the constant raiding of the enemy planes.

As seen in the communique of the Imperial Headquarters issued on June 10, the Japanese Army and Navy ground forces in the South Pacific area during the period from March 1 to the end of May of this year shot down 249 raiding enemy planes and damaged another 32. For this tremendous war results, the entire Japanese nation has offered its immense gratitude to these ground forces.

The Imperial Headquarters' communique of Saturday revealed the sustained might of the Japanese ground batteries and at the same time the persistent counter-offensives made by the enemy planes. On June 20, 73 Curtiss P-40, Grumman TBF torpedo planes and other Grumman type planes, raided Kulambangra Island, but nine of them were shot down by the Japanese ground batteries there.

On June 21, 16 Grumman and Douglas SBD dive bombers came raiding New Georgia Island of the Solomon Group. Seven of them were shot down. On June 23, Ysabel Island was attacked by 52 enemy Curtiss P-39 and other bombers and four of them were destroyed.

On June 25, a formation of 65 enemy fighter-bombers raided Munda Island and seven were downed. The total number of enemy planes that raided these islands in four days amounted to 209, of which 27 were shot down by the Japanese ground batteries.

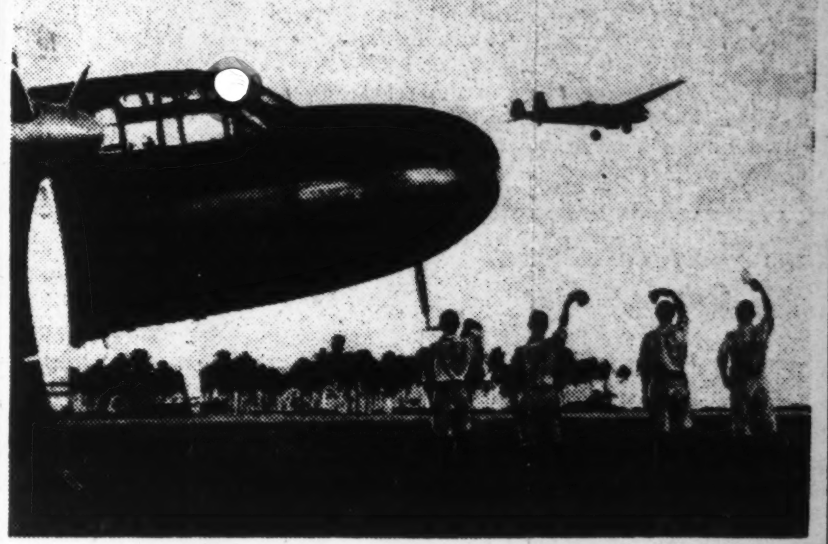
These enemy planes are all modernly equipped for which the enemy takes pride, but 13 per cent of the enemy raiders has already been destroyed. The persistent raids on the Japanese bases by the enemy planes are called by the Japanese fighting men on the spot as "Roosevelt's regular mails."

Repulsed Over Macassar

Domei

MACASSAR, June 25.—Ten large-sized enemy bombers raided here in broad daylight on June 23 and in the ensuing battle, the Japanese shot down one of them. The damage sustained by the Japanese side was slight.

Seeking More Prey



From a palm tree-lined base somewhere in the southwestern Pacific a Japanese Naval plane takes off to seek more prey. The members of the ground crew wave their caps praying for good hunting and a happy landing as the plane now roars over the field toward enemy areas. In the foreground is another plane resting, waiting its turn to go into action.

(Passed by Navy Ministry)

Troops in New Guinea Front Rout Malaria, Ants and Cold

Ground Crew Find Mosquitoes Worse Enemy Than Americans and British; Despite Hardships, Every One on the Alert for Enemy Planes

Domei

SOMEWHERE ON THE NEW GUINEA FRONT.—The greatest foes of the men at the air outposts on the New Guinea front are the malaria-bearing mosquitoes, giant ants and marrow-chilling cold at night but in spite of them the brave lads are unflinchingly serving as the eyes and ears of the anti-aircraft batteries defending the Japanese positions in the savage jungles far out in the southern seas.

This is one of such outposts, a few miles from the unit headquarters in the heart of a steep mountain. The men on duty here must take turns going up and down a sharp grade with heavy loads to take in water and food supplies. Only men take turns on the lookout on four-day shifts. On the wall of the sago-palm hut, there is a notice: "The Americans and British Are Small Foes: The Big Enemies are the Mosquitoes."

Although the place is situated on a high hill, it is swarming with Anopheles mosquitoes, hosts of the malarial parasites. The outpost box is fixed on a huge tree about 40 meters from the ground. The soldier on watch must stand there day and night with a mosquito mask over his face.

Sometimes the monotony is broken by a gorgeous sight of birds of paradise playing among the green foliage, but at other times a huge army of giant ants climb up the tree and give the soldier on duty a lively time.

The night falls with the flickering of large fireflies that remind him of home far to the northwest but with it comes a chill that penetrates to the marrow in contrast to the sweltering heat of the day. A soldier on duty often suffers from diarrhoea and abdominal pains but he must keep his eyes rivetted on the skies in which clouds of enemy planes may appear at any moment.

CHIANG TO RESUME ISSUE

Journal Ta Mei Wan Pao to Start Publication in Chungking

Domei

CANTON, June 25.—The American-owned anti-Japanese Chinese paper, Ta Mei Wan Pao, suspending publication since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, will resume activity soon, this time in Chungking, reports from the Chiang capital reveal.

The Ta Mei Wan Pao was published in the French Concession in Shanghai in the days prior to the outbreak of the current War and had done much trying to create anti-Japanese sentiment. The editor of the paper, it is said, has already left New York for Chungking.

MANY STRUCTURES IN PORT DARWIN HIT

Funds Transferred to Safety, Convicts Freed Following Repeated Nippon Raids

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 25.—Under the accurate bombing by Imperial Navy airmen, a large number of important Government offices and munitions plants in Port Darwin had been demolished, compelling the Australian Government to transfer £1,500,000 of its funds deposited at various banks to places of safety and has decided temporarily to release convicts from penitentiaries, according to a report submitted to the Federal Parliament today.

The report was drafted a year and a half after the Japanese attack on Port Darwin in February of last year and covers only the initial damage done to the much-pounded city.

In regard to the havoc wrought by the Japanese Air Forces which has raided northern Australia from time to time since the February raid of last year, the correspondent of The Times, of London, at Port Darwin has reported as follows:

"Visiting Port Darwin several years after my previous visit, I have been struck by the marked changes that had taken place in various aspects of the city. Before, the military strength or air force that was distributed throughout the city was quite small but today a large defense force after long training is being maintained. This has been made possible by the completion of transit lines.

"I have not the space to enumerate all the improvements that have been made but I may cite one or two. The suburbs are now honeycombed with large munitions plants, turning out motor-cars and even 10-ton tanks and tractors. Hospitals have been built and health facilities improved. One hospital is employing 250 nurses.

"As the troops are well-fed, they are in quite good health. Fresh

(Continued on Page 3)

OIL PACT CANCELLED BY AMERICAN NAVY

Court Decrees Contract With Standard Void

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 25.—With the judicial proclamation that the contract signed between the United States Navy Department and the Standard Oil Company of California for the Government lease of Standard Oil oil fields is null and void, the frustrated naval authorities immediately ordered the dissolution of the contract, according to a dispatch from Washington.

The House of Representatives ordered general investigations be made of the transaction to clarify the underlying suspicion of graft that is linked with the American Legislature.

It is believed that the survey will expose a slanderous scandal which will involve the Navy Department and numerous civil and official dignitaries.

FILIPINOS PREPARE FOR INDEPENDENCE

(Continued from Page 1)

bandits and troop remnant bandits are increasing gradually, with the result that an atmosphere of complete cheerfulness covers the whole of northern Luzon and the condition of peace and order recovery is exceedingly good. One soldier there had been carrying on guerrilla activity aiming at independence, misunderstanding Japan's true intentions but with Prime Minister Tojo's recent declaration he found that there was no reason behind his actions and it is now cooperating wholeheartedly for independence.

Question: What is being done for the establishment of a self-sufficient economy?

Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture and Commerce:

We will carry out a huge increase in the output of foodstuffs and at the same time find ways to produce in the islands those commodities which were imported in pre-war days. For example, for rice we have set up plans for irrigation and fertilizer. Sugar, hemp and copra, the commodities formerly exported, have lost their market, which was America in pre-war days, and now we have to depend upon Greater East Asia, making it urgent to effect adjustments. We took steps immediately to do so with the result that things went generally according to expectations. In general, the production expenses in the Philippines, because of the certain conditions in wages and other factors, are higher than in the other areas of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and we must bring them lower.

Question: How is the adjustment of the finance system getting along?

Antonio De Las Alas, Finance Commissioner:

The adjustment and setting aright of finance is of the greatest importance and must be handled carefully. A few banks including some Japanese-owned have been reopened but the important matter facing us now is to set up credit organs to accompany them. For this, an organ such as a national bank is necessary and for this end we must look to financial aid from Japan.

Question: What concrete plans are there to mould the Filipino masses into one?

Benigno Aquino, Director-General of the Kalibapi:

We are working to have the masses understand that (1) The future welfare and prosperity of the Philippines depends on the efforts of the people themselves; (2) They must do away with the racial inferiority complex they used to hold toward Europeans and Americans and awaken as Asiatics; and (3) Japan's victory is complete and eternal and that America will come again is the dream of an idiot.

We are also working to diffuse the Tagalog language throughout the islands and also to eliminate the friction between the Christians and the non-Christians.

Question: What of the cultural problem?

Claro M. Recto, Commissioner of Education, Health and Public Welfare:

To bring back the Filipinos from a people intoxicated with American and European culture to people who understand the indigenous culture of the Philippines and the Orient, we will place stress on the two points of spreading Tagalog and introducing Oriental, especially Japanese culture. In introducing Japanese culture, we will not only have the people study Japanese, the common language of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, but will also work to have them gain an understanding of Japanese history and culture. We are having suitable persons work on books dealing with Japanese culture and history.

U.S. HIT BY HIGH COSTS

Public Suffering From Acute Rise Of Commodities

Domei

LISBON, June 25.—Despite the various Government measures to check the inflationary tendencies in the cost of commodities, an acute rise in the cost of daily necessities is being witnessed in the United States with the cost of living soaring 24.1 per cent in comparison with the standard of January 1941.

According to a special dispatch of the Daily Herald, British journal, the cost of living in the United States rose 8 per cent since the beginning of this year. A radical boom was made in the costs of foodstuffs for the price of sweet potato rising 40 per cent by May since the beginning of this year now constitutes a price three times that of a year ago.

Reich Troops in Italy

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 25.—Crack German troops are stationed in northern Italy for the defense of Europe, according to information emanating from the United States War Department. It is also rumored that powerful German forces are stationed in a key citadel of "Fortified Europe."

Burma Visitors See Times

To see for themselves Japan's leading English daily being put together U Hla Maung and U Ba Gyi, of the Burmese party visiting Japan, on Friday paid a call on the offices of the Nippon Times. Photo shows the Burmese visitors looking over a type setting machine in the Times plant with Managing Editor Kiyoshi Togasaki pointing out some interesting point in the type. Second from left is Editor Togasaki, then U Hla Maung and U Ba Gyi. U Hla Maung is Chief of the International Section in the Greater East Asia Youth Movement of Burma.

Fuel Shortage Hits U.S. Due To Coal Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

Presidential veto only five minutes after it had received the President's message.

The faction supporting the strike suppression measure is also joined by anti-Roosevelt elements who have declared that the Presidential veto means the virtual surrender of the Government to John Lewis whom it had called the "enemy to the State."

Moreover, the measure poposed by Roosevelt for raising the age limit for Army recruits from 45 to 65 is severely opposed by military circles who assert that the plan to recruit strikers for military service means the transformation of the Army into a kind of penitentiary and if realized, will exert far-reaching baneful influences on the American soldiers fighting on the foremost lines.

New Political Strife

Thus the coal mine strike which had so far been much complicated by various factors has now turned into a political strife between the Government and Congress. The whole situation indicates not only a crisis for the Roosevelt administration but the "gravest crisis since Pearl Harbor."

The message of President Roosevelt to Congress in which he explained the reason why he had vetoed the strike suppression measure and also proposed the raising of the age limit for military service was as follows:

"I hereby return the so-called wartime labor disputes bill without my approval. The first seven articles of the bill are aimed at making labor disputes clearly illegal and, therefore, if the measure had been limited to these seven articles, I would have approved it. As a matter of fact, however, the bill includes other articles which would provoke sabotage.

"According to Article VIII of the same bill, the representatives of employes should notify the authorities when strikes are contemplated. I understand that this is meant for giving the employes an opportunity to clarify by secret vote whether they approve a strike or not. This, however, will only accelerate labor disputes. The same article denies the pledge of the labor circles not to go on a strike, approving the previous notification of sabotage and voting for it and as such, will only increase unrest among working circles.

"However, I will give ready approval to bills aimed at strengthening the Government's stand against strike and at winning over the War Labor Bureau's decision. From such point of view, I hereby propose the raising of the age limit for military duties other than armed services up to 65. If this amendment bill should be disapproved, we shall have no other means than to expand the principle of optional military service.

"I recognize that the measure in question is aimed at a very good object of securing higher arms production but I am sure that Article VIII will provoke labor disputes in important munitions factories. If I were to approve the bill, I cannot discharge Presidential duties properly."

Macassar Seamen Graduate

Domei

MACASSAR, June 25.—The first class of 88 students of the Macassar Seamen's Training School held a graduation ceremony today. The graduating students were Celebes Islanders who had finished their four-month training of seamanship. The students immediately will enter actual service on the high seas.

Kobe Indians to Meet

An extraordinary general meeting of the Kobe branch of the Indian Independence League will be called today, at the India Club at 4 p.m. to express gratitude for the recent declaration regarding India by Prime Minister Hideki Tojo.

Tani Arranges For Returning Of Settlement

(Continued from Page 1)

visit to Tokyo, so that the Prime Minister's pledge can be realized quickly."

New Municipality Set

Domei

NANKING, June 25.—The Shanghai International Settlement will be returned to the National Government of China shortly through Japan's goodwill. A new Shanghai Special Municipality will be created following the abolition of the International Settlement.

As the result, the Shanghai Municipal Council which has been the administrative organ of the Settlement will be abolished and a new ward office under the Special Municipality will be established. Nantao and Weihsi also will be included into the new ward. A Chinese will be appointed chief of the ward office.

All the existing treaties relative to the International Settlement will be dispensed with the retrocession of the Settlement and the Shanghai Land Regulations, which are regarded as a sort of Constitution of the Settlement, will also go out of existence. Regulations concerning private ownership are expected to be partially continued.

Subhas Bose Sees Wang

Subhas Chandra Bose, leader of the Indian independence movement, now in Tokyo, visited the Manchoukuoan Embassy at 3 p.m. on Saturday. He conferred with Ambassador Wang Yun-ching, for about an hour.

Guinto Off for P.I.

Leon G. Guinto, leader of the Philippine Inspection Party, and Pio Duran left Fukuoka for home on Saturday morning, reports Domei. Other members of the party are still in Osaka and will follow soon.

U.S. Planes Bomb Greece

Domei

LISBON, June 25.—American Liberator bombers with bases in Egypt bombed German air bases in Greece yesterday and also scattered propagandistic leaflets for the Greeks, it is reported from Cairo.

PREPARATORY BODY IS NAMED FOR P.I.

(Continued from Page 1)

and some of their facilities at the disposal of the committee by way of helping that body."

Kalibapi Names Men

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

MANILA, June 26.—Lieutenant-General Shigenori Kuroda, Supreme Commander of the Imperial Expeditionary Forces in the Philippine Area, on June 18 ordered the Kalibapi to organize the Philippine Independence Preparatory Committee.

A meeting held after that, attended by representatives of the Kalibapi, selected 20 men to form the committee.

The committee, headed by Jose P. Laurel, Director of Internal Affairs of the Philippines, was formally appointed with ceremony at Lieutenant-General Kuroda's official residence at 11 a.m. on June 20.

At noon, following the ceremony, all the 20 members of the committee and persons prominently connected with the Kalibapi, were Lieutenant-General Kuroda's luncheon guests at the Army Club.

The organization of the committee to prepare the islands for an independent status was completed four days after Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo promised independence to the islands.

The committee includes Jorge B. Vargas, the chief Administrator, all the six directors, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, six Councillors, and the vice-president of the Kalibapi. All the members are men playing an important role in the administration of insular affairs.

The discovery of the name of Manuel Rojas in the list of committeemen surprised the mass of men in the islands pleasantly.

Mr. Rojas was in the forefront of the nationalist movement in the islands in days before the War of Greater East Asia.

A former Finance Minister and Chairman of the Philippine Economic Council, he was regarded by the insular people as a probable successor to President Quezon.

With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia he went by plane to Mindanao. Nothing had since been heard of him until his inclusion in the independence preparatory committee was announced.

Great hopes have been raised in the Philippine people by his admission into the independence preparatory committee which means his political revival, an event of immense importance to them on the eve of the realization of their long cherished ideal of an independent Philippines.

The other leading committeemen include General Emilio Aguinaldo, a hero of the Independence War, who once exiled himself in Japan, and Arauya Arondo, son of the head-man of the Moro tribe inhabiting the shores of Lake Lanao on Mindanao Island.

The inclusion of Mr. Arondo in the Independence Preparatory Committee has a great significance. The tribe to which he belongs never accepted Spanish or American rule, and made a consistent effort to get the islands freed from the alien yoke.

Roosevelt Losing Power

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 25.—It is now evident that President Roosevelt has lost his tyrannical grasp on not only in Congress but also on the Democratic Party, it was reported by the Washington correspondent of the Australian Broadcasting Corporation in commenting on Congress' reapproval of the Strike Suppression Bill which over-rode Roosevelt's veto for its ultimate passage.

News Behind the News

By Masao Dodo

Delineation of America's Labor Front

IV.

ICKES' NEW ROLE

"That man Ickes is at it again," wrote Delbert Clark in the New York Times Sunday Magazine of August 10, 1941. "The waspish Secretary of the Interior, who has become the personal devil of many who have never seen him but who have been unable to escape his words and deeds, has now—as Petroleum Administrator—moved to curtail our gasoline supply and has threatened to reduce the heat in our homes next winter, if he thinks it necessary. 'Ickes loves to make people uncomfortable,' say his more enthusiastic detractors."

That man Ickes is at it again—this time as the Solid Fuel Administrator. Replying to the press query last Thursday, June 24, regarding the possibility of coal rationing in the United States next winter, Secretary Ickes minced no word in declaring that it was possible a situation might develop quite rapidly in which that situation would have to be faced.

As if the situation were not grave enough, he went on to inform the press that he had telegraphed all important coal-mine owners that the Government will be compelled to continue the custody and operation of mines for a considerable period of time.

In spite of Ickes' professed hope that "the controversy might be settled speedily so that private operation of mines might be resumed," all indications pointed the other way—toward the nationalization of mines "at John Lewis' demand" as the New York Times warned the nation in its editorial of June 24. Never since America's formal entry in the war have the people of the United States been made so uncomfortable by a predicament of national domestic troubles as by the present indication of a violent social change. And Ickes was again the first man to state the case in just so many words.

A Great Fighter

To describe the man, Delbert Clark's writing in his inimitable style may be cited here. "Few had heard of Harold L. Ickes, even fewer could pronounce his name, before Mr. Roosevelt announced his appointment to the Cabinet more than eight years ago," Clark writes. "There are fewer who don't know about him now—the Public Works Administrator who was criticized by Heywood Broun for being cumbrously honest; who engaged in a fearsome row with that veteran feudist, Park Commissioner Robert Moses of New York, who constituted himself the New Deal's chief critic of the press; who wrangled violently with Harry Hopkins, the Relief Administrator; who sparred gleefully with all and sundry who offended his sense of proprieties. Ickes is a born fighter. There has been hardly a moment since he became Secretary of the Interior—and he has held the job longer than any other man since the Department was created—that he has not been in the midst of a fight of some sort. Fortunately for his ease of mind, the New Deal has been controversial from the start, so that he has never lacked a good slugfest."

Fate was at its strangest of whims when the Secretaryship of the Interior was dumped on Ickes' lap in 1933. "With the campaign of 1932 approaching," writes Jack Alexander, "Ickes was 58 years old and a futile worker for civic betterment. As far as the American public was concerned, he was known only in and around Cook County, Illinois, and even there many regarded him with annoyance. To some, he was just 'Mrs. Ickes' husband'." He helped Franklin D. Roosevelt by rounding up a sizeable bloc of Progressives in the Middle West. But when he went to Washington to report on the result of his electioneering, he found himself ignored and his work in corralling the Progressive vote forgotten. He was ready to pack up and go home but just before his departure, he met an old friend of his, Arthur Mullen, a lobbyist and Democratic national committeeman.

"Mullen listened sympathetically," Jack Alexander further writes, "while Ickes plaintively talked of ingratitude in politics. Mullen said he would telephone the President-elect and put in a good word. Mullen's call got Ickes an invitation to attend a meeting of the Brain Trust at Roosevelt's town house in New York the following day. After the meeting had broken up, as Ickes' friends tell the story, Roosevelt had Ickes stay for a personal chat. The pair had never met before, except casually at national conventions, and, as the conversation waxed, it was discovered that they held strikingly similar views on many topics. It was plain that there had occurred a meeting of two minds which held (a) that the world was out of joint and (b) that something could be done about it. The main difference was in their methods of approach. The governor's was that of a messenger bearing gladsome tidings, while Ickes' was darkened by a touch of Weltschmerz. By nightfall, Ickes had been offered and had joyously accepted, not the lowly Commissionership of Indian Affairs but the Secretaryship of the Interior."

Another version has since been presented by Delbert Clark, Raymond Moley and others that the Secretaryship was first offered to the fiery Progressive Republican Senator, Hiram Johnson, of California who declined the offer by recommending Ickes in his place and that Roosevelt appointed Ickes solely on the strength of Johnson's recommendation. Whichever the case might have been, chance played a major part in Ickes' appointment and the difference in the methods of approach which Jack Alexander points out between Roosevelt and Ickes was destined to make the latter's role a unique and disturbing factor on America's subsequent national scene.

Given Big Write-Up

Harold L. Ickes' biography in the Congressional Directory takes up more than half a page of small type, and its 34 lines exceed those devoted to President Roosevelt, who gets only nineteen. Much of it consists of his record as a minority man up to 1933, wedded to foredoomed causes. "The spectacle of him," writes Clark, "sitting in ease in the cloistered calm of the Interior Department as a member of the overwhelming majority, caused many who knew him to comment on how unhappy he must be. They didn't know their man."

Now, after ten long years of desultory endeavors, Ickes has at last come to his own. Upon his shoulders is now laid the terrible responsibility of dealing with the formidable pressure group, the United Mine Workers, headed by a still more formidable man by the name of John L. Lewis.

"The 'settlement' of the soft coal strike," runs the New York Times editorial of June 24, "cannot be allowed to remain on its present basis. Lewis is attempting to dictate to the President the terms on which he will send his miners back to work. If the Government accepts Lewis' terms, it will be nationalizing and operating the mines at his demand. It will be, as the operators correctly point out, punishing them for complying with the Government wartime labor policy and rewarding Lewis for his defiance of the Government. It would be hard to imagine a more dangerous procedure than the acceptance of these terms." Thus, the United States stands at a crossroad. The seriousness of the choice far exceeds any that the nation has faced since the advent of the New Deal.

On the other hand, Lewis, too, has at last come to his own and clearly indicated that his choice is the nationalization of America's major industries. Organized labor, though tremendously rich and powerful, is in no position to demand either ownership or management of industries on its own part. And yet, to permit things to drift as heretofore would allow the Capital to dominate the press and the radio again to place Labor in public disfavor, thereby, in turn, pitting the Government against the interest of Labor.

Under the circumstances, Labor considers nationalization as the most feasible way out, relying as usual on the superior voting power it holds. Once nationalization gets well under way, Labor would place "right" men in all important avenues of the Government to swing the national policy in its own favor.

Only last Friday, June 25, Congress over-rode Roosevelt's veto on the Smith-Connally Anti-Strike Bill and made it a law without the President's signature. The enactment vastly increases the President's power without placing the onus of anti-labor designs on Roosevelt. He, too, stands at the crossroad because of the sudden expansion of his authority by the enactment. More pointedly than ever before, the world asks the question: Whither the United States?

Editor's note: This is the last of the series of articles by Masao Dodo on the background and the present trend of labor problem in the United States.

F.I.C. BUILDS WOODEN SHIPS

Ceremony to Lay Keels Held at Dockyard in Saigon

Domei

SAIGON, June 23.—The French Indo-China Wooden Vessel Construction Association yesterday held a ceremony for laying the keels of wooden vessels at its newly built dockyard on the Cholon Canal.

Using teakwood and other tropical lumber found in abundance in Cochin-China and southern Annam, the dockyard expects to construct several wooden vessels before the end of September.

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Celebes: Macassar, Menado.
Ceram: Amboina.
New Britain Island: Raboul.
New Guinea: Manokwari, Wewak, Madang, Alexis Haven.
Others: Hongkong, Bombay, London, New York.
Correspondents in the principal cities and towns throughout the world.

NEW CHRISTIAN BODY MAKING DEBUT SOON

Raiichi Manabe Chosen Chief Director; To Become Center Of Religious Organs

An organization called the New Japanese Christian Association proposing to infuse the Japanese spirit into the Japanese Christianity will be brought into existence in Tokyo within a few months.

All arrangements for the establishment of the association were completed at a meeting of representatives of governmental and private organizations interested in the project held at the Y.M.C.A. Hall in Kanda Saturday afternoon.

The Education Ministry, the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association were represented as well as various religious organizations. In all nearly 70 persons attended.

Dr. Somei Uzawa, President of the Dai'o Bunka Gakuin, was in the chair.

The proceedings began with a discussion of the rules of the proposed association.

Toward the end of the meeting the officers of the projected organization were fixed. Raiichi Manabe, of the Nippon Christian Organization, was selected Chief Director.

The proposed association, while keeping in close touch with the Nippon Christian Organization, would furnish the driving power of various undertakings initiated by the organization. It would also open halls of new Japanese Christianity in all the important population centers of Greater East Asia.

The association would eventually expand into what may be called the Association for Propelling Entire Greater East Asia in a War with Religious Thought, which would be the center of activities of all religious organizations, Christian, Buddhist, and Mohammedan, throughout Greater East Asia.

PHILIPPINE VISITORS SEE OSAKA PLANTS

Dinner Party Given in Their Honor; Students Act As Guides

The Philippine Inspection Party which arrived in Osaka on Friday, had a very busy day Saturday visiting various places and attending a luncheon and a dinner party, reports Domei.

Visiting the Central Market early in the morning, the party inspected how daily necessities are distributed to the citizens of Osaka. Then the party called at the Osaka Mint, the Yodogawa Plant of the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company, the Osaka branch of the Japan Red Cross Society and other places to obtain a glimpse how the Japanese home front is making energetic efforts to prosecute the current war.

Attending a luncheon party given in their honor by the authorities of Osaka Prefecture, Osaka Municipality and the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the members of the party exchanged greetings with distinguished persons of this city.

In the afternoon, the party visited prefectural office, the city office, the chamber of commerce and industry, the gendarmerie, the defense army headquarters, the naval inspectors' office, newspaper offices, and news agencies.

Some of the party, guided by students, paid a visit to shopping streets and other places of interest to see how Japan is possessed of great reserve strength despite the present-war situation.

The party was present in the evening at a dinner party given at the New Osaka Hotel by the Philippine Society.

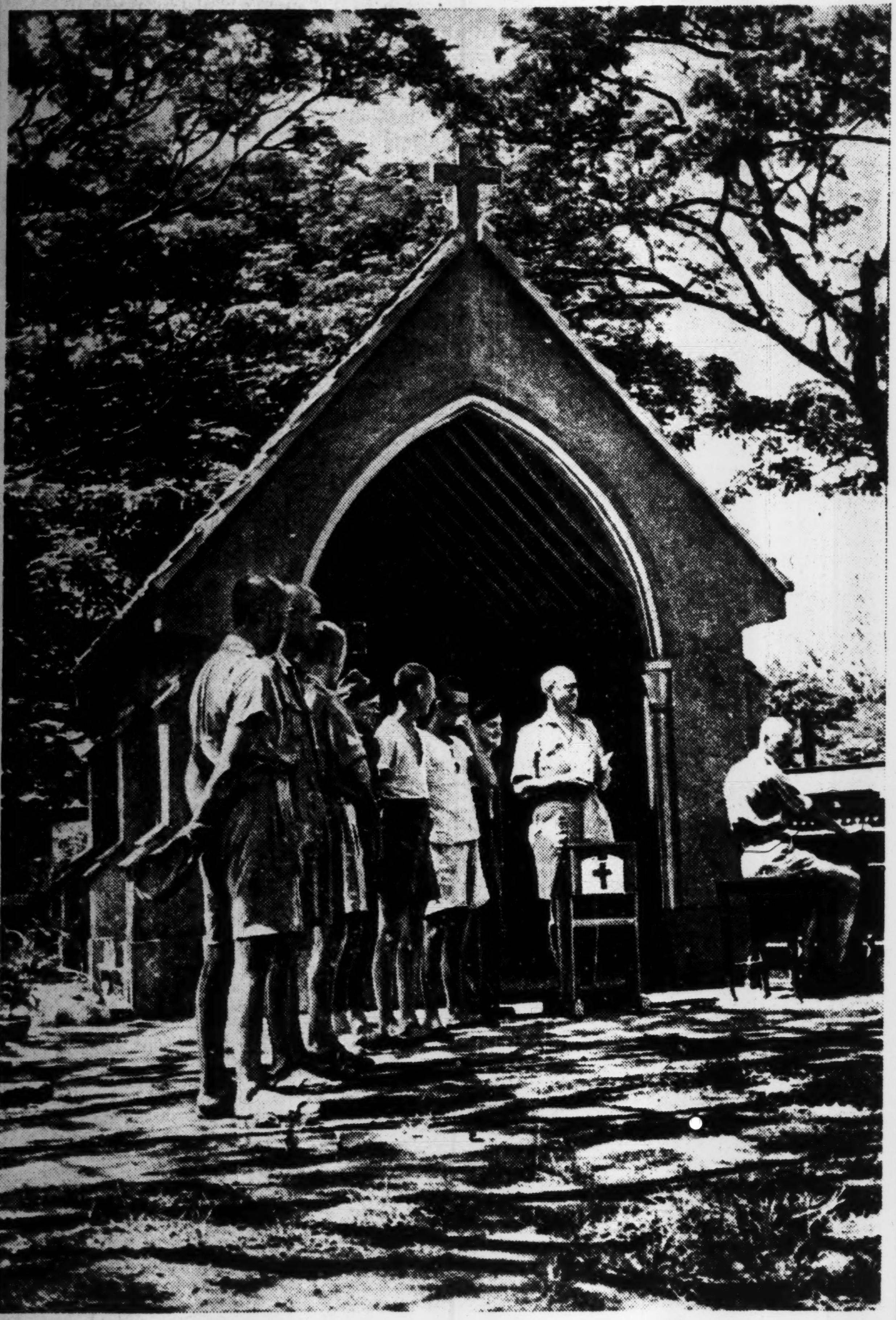
Yokoyama Is Named Culture Hall Head

(Continued from Page 1)

work all the more attractive. Up to the present the Information Department of the Ambassadorial Headquarters has undertaken the work of disseminating knowledge of Japan. The work will be different at Hanoi, the political and cultural center of French Indo-China, from what it will be at Saigon, the economic and commercial center of the country. I wish, therefore, to establish halls of the same status at Hanoi and Saigon for instance, by setting up a library in Hanoi and an industrial museum in Saigon. Also as an aid to cultural work, I wish to undertake an investigation into the conditions of the people.

"The sites for the buildings will be granted by the French authorities. If possible I wish to have a Japanese architect design them on the spot with the assistance of local architects. Perhaps it may be difficult on account of the materials needed but I hope to provide a Japanese garden for the projected hall."

Chapel in the Open



The considerate treatment of the war prisoners in Java by the Military Administration there may be gauged by the freedom given in religious matters. Prisoners who profess the Christian religion are allowed to hold and attend a service every Sunday. The picture shows a chapel in the open, amidst pleasant surroundings, with some of the prisoners in the middle of a service.

(Passed by the War Ministry)

400 SCRIBES ATTEND CONGRESS IN VIENNA

Suendermann Expounds 4 Freedom Rights—Sakuma Praises Strength of Axis

Special to the Nippon Times

VIENNA, June 25.—The international journalists meeting which ended today was attended by over 400 journalists from all countries of Europe including several well-known representatives of leading European papers. Apart from the representatives of those countries that are members of the Union of the National Journalists Association, Germany, Italy, Spain, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Slovakia and Norway, the following countries were represented; Namely, Japan, France, Belgian Holland, Sweden, Switzerland, Denmark, Lithuania, Latvia, Esthonia, Albania, India, Lebanon and Serbia.

The session was successfully concluded by a speech of Hellmuth Suendermann, Deputy Press Chief of Germany, who acted as president of the Union in which he summarized and duly acknowledged the work done at the Congress.

He stressed that the session had been a leading political event in the life of the European Continent. "Europe," Dr. Suendermann stated, "was not only a geographic and political notion, it not only included history and its past, but it likewise involved program and mission for the future."

One fact had been clearly worked out at the session, Dr. Suendermann pointed out for if the enemy countries were talking much about the four liberties which so far were not at all realized in their own countries, the session had resulted in the establishment of four liberties that were absolutely indispensable for all human progress. These four liberties, however, were no mere 'castles in the air' or propaganda slogans for a credulous public but rather were the watchword for real deeds, the deeds of millions of brave soldiers and workmen.

4 Liberties Outlined

Those four liberties were:

(1) The liberation of the peoples from the plague of the Jewish world poisoning.

2) The liberation of the world from the dread of the Bolshevist murder system.

(3) The liberation of the workers from an exploitation of the capitalists.

(4) The liberation of the world from the Anglo-American imperialism.

All these points were the necessary prerequisites for the peoples to live peacefully together.

The Japanese minister at the Japanese Embassy in Berlin, Shin Sakuma, conveyed to the congress the greetings of the befriended Japanese press.

"The meeting," Minister Sakuma declared, "was taking place at a moment when the nations of the Three-Power Pact were involved in a struggle for the existance or non-existance of their people. They were fighting for the aim of creating a New World in which all nations could breathe freely and could develop according to their abilities—a New World in which every nation would be granted its living space.

"Our firm belief in victory is corroborated by the fact that the moral attitude of the Three-Power Pact nations is by far superior to that of the enemies and that, as far as manpower and war material are concerned, we are at least as strong as they are.

"In Europe as well as in East Asia we have already gained strong and unassailable positions. In the present gigantic struggle, we think with appreciation and cordial gratitude of the assistance, given us by the press of the befriended nations.

"The press, united in the Union of the National Journalists, has the right conception of its duty by solving its task with great success. Guided by the principle of truth, the Japanese press would continue to employ the power of the pen in this war in order to realize the aim of eternal justice."

Research to Be Made Of Rich Resources Of Manchou Mountain

Domei

HSINKING, June 25.—An extensive research of the natural resources of Mt. Changpai, highest mountain in Manchoukuo, and the natural condition of an extensive forestry region on the Manchoukuo-Siberian border will be undertaken by an inspection party to be organized here this summer, it was decided at a meeting of the National Natural Science Council held here today. The inspection party, which will be composed of 187 members including 37 scientists, 30 assistants and 120 helpers, will conduct the research work for 50 days, from August 1 to September 20, it was revealed. The objects of the research will include the problem of the development of both surface and underground resources as well as scientific investigation of the mountain as a natural park.

ABLUTION RITES SET FOR ENTIRE NATION

Board of Shinto Rituals Plans Everyone in Homes, Places of Work to Observe Ceremony

The semi-annual ablutions, traditional sacred event of Japan, will be solemnly observed throughout the nation on June 30 with stress laid on renewed determination to fight the war to absolute victory.

The ablutions, always observed in Japan from ancient time, have been observed by an increasing number of people since the start of the China Affair, until now it is one of the outstanding ceremonies observed by schools, industrial plants, offices and other public and private organizations.

This year, with the War of Greater East Asia in a new stage of development, the Board of Shinto Rituals, working with the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, will have everyone, in homes and in places of work, take part in observing the ablutions.

The Board will move out in active leadership, urging the people to overcome all obstacles and discomforts and to drive forward in doing one's best at one's post.

On June 30, the radio will broadcast the ceremonies being held at the Kamo Shrines in Kyoto.

ORATORICAL CONTEST HELD

Tokyo, Yokohama Students Vie For Honors in English

The First Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Contest for Universities and Colleges in Tokyo and Yokohama, under the auspices of the English Speaking Society of Meiji University and supported by the Nippon Times, was held on Saturday afternoon in the Yoka Auditorium, Meiji University.

There were twelve contestants, and they gave the judges a difficult time deciding on the prize-winners, who were:

First: Mr. T. Oka, Rikkyo University.

Second: Mr. T Ikegami, Keio University.

Third: Mr. K. Fukuyama, Waseda University.

Mr. T. Miyajima, Kanto Gakuin Commercial College, won the Honorable Mention Prize.

The judges were Mr. T. Yamada, Professor H. Yoshii and Mr. T. Tomonaga.

Japanese Authorities Honor Enemy War Dead in Borneo

Bushido Again Exemplified—Proper Burial Given Slain Foes With Christian Service—Monuments Also Set Up for British, Australian Soldiers

The traditional spirit of Bushido of the Japanese has been once again displayed in the honor done to three dead British soldiers in Borneo. According to a letter written by a prisoner of war in Borneo, the three British soldiers' unknown graves, long forgotten, were found by the Japanese on the battle-fields northwest of Kuching in Borneo. As a result of investigation, it was found that one of the graves was that of British Captain T. H. C. Brown, who was killed in action against the Japanese Forces on December 25, 1941, and that the other two were of unknown Indian soldiers

The authorities of the Borneo war prisoners' camp decided that even though the graves were of enemy soldiers the men had been killed in action and that, based on the traditional spirit of Bushido, they should be buried in the proper manner. On April 15, new graves were set up and services were performed by an Anglican priest, one of the prisoners, with British prisoner Lieutenant-Colonel Russel attending.

On April 25, Easter, monuments for 23 British and Australian prisoners and internees were set up, with numerous British and Australian prisoner officers and men and priests attending the unveiling ceremonies. Such a thing, wrote the prisoner, "is something we could not imagine up till now."

America, always mouthing humanism, in a February issue of Life magazine carried a photograph taken probably in Guadalcanal showing the charred remains of a soldier placed upon a smashed tank. The title to the picture declared that it was a picture of a "Body of a Japanese soldier placed by American troops on a burned-up Japanese tank in an attempt to gain applause from the American public."

That Japanese actions are in direct contrast to such bestiality seems to have deeply impressed the inmates of the war prisoners' camp in Borneo.

Many Structures In Port Darwin Hit

(Continued from Page 1)

meats are being delivered, while recently cattle, sheep and pigs are being killed near the barracks so that absolute freshness is assured. Militarily-managed agricultural companies are expected to deliver 2,000 tons of fresh fruits and vegetables to the army within the year.

"New airdromes have been constructed outside the city and even forced landing fields have been provided. Aircraft from America and Britain are arriving at Port Darwin in huge batches and the air force here is being markedly reinforced.

"At present, there are here British fighters like the Spitfires and Bristol Beau-Fighters and American bombers like the Hudsons and Mitchells, manned by British, Australian, American and Dutch pilots and bombardiers.

"Last year, Australia greatly strengthened its defenses but the Japanese occupied Kay, Tanninbar and Aru Islands to the north of the Continent."

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BA MAW SUPPORTS BOSE'S MOVEMENT

Both Burma and India Must Rise to Wipe Out Anglo-U.S. Influence

Domei

RANGOON, June 25.—Premier Ba Maw of Burma declared today that the return of Subhas Chandra Bose to East Asia unmistakably is the turning point in the Indian independence movement.

His return has completed preparations for independence and as India's freedom is intimately related with the welfare of Burma, the whole Burmese nation will cooperate willingly with India for the successful prosecution of the Indian independence movement, Premier Ba Maw continued.

The independence promised to Burma in the near future produced far-reaching effect on India which is making strenuous efforts to free itself from the shackles of Anglo-American yoke, he added.

Premier Ba Maw expressed his belief that the Burmese independence movement has given India the incentive to begin a similar movement.

The Premier of Burma went on to say that as pointed out by Subhas Chandra Bose, internal revolt and armed force is absolutely necessary for the liberation of the Indian nation.

Subhas Chandra Bose is the most powerful leader India possesses and is a man of action, Premier Ba Maw added.

Japan's sincere intentions based on the ideal of Co-Prosperity Sphere has great political effect in that prejudice against Japan among the Indians as result of Anglo-American propaganda will be replaced with new unbiased views on Japan, Premier Ba Maw stressed.

He especially emphasized that in order to make the independence of Burma perfect, Anglo-American influence must be driven out from India. Unless Anglo-American influence is removed from India and China, two strategic British and United States bases in East Asia, it will be difficult to keep Greater East Asia for the Asiatics and keep the Co-Prosperity Sphere on a firm basis.

During the British domination in Burma, disputes fabricated by Britain existed between Burma and India, but this is now something of the past. At present, Premier Ba Maw pointed out, Indians and Burmese are not at feud with each other in Burma as British influences have been ousted from Burma. Similarly, conflicts between Moslems and Hindus in India will cease to exist in event of uprooting of British influence there.

Commenting on Sir Archibald Wavell's appointment as viceroy, Premier Ba Maw declared Wavell's rule of India will be abortive.

CELEBES TO CULTIVATE WILD SPECIES OF RAMIE

Plant Indigenous to 2 Districts To Be Improved Upon and Grown All Over Island

Domei

MACASSAR, June 24.—A wild species of ramie indigenous to Rantepao and Macale districts will be improved upon and extensively cultivated throughout Celebes under the guidance of the Naval Administration, it was disclosed here today.

The decision of competent authorities to encourage Indonesian farmers to undertake the cultivation of this particular species of ramie in addition to Taiwan and Philippine species is based upon the fact that it is indigenous to the Celebes and easy to cultivate. Moreover, agricultural experts state that the ramie in question can readily be made to yield a markedly greater output under cultivation, thereby bolstering the three-year plan now in force for boosting hemp production in the Celebes and the surrounding islands.

Jubilant over the decision, native farmers of Rantepao and Macale districts, it is reported, are presently engaged in gathering superior seedlings sufficient to fill the expected demand.

DOOMAN GIVEN NEW POST

Ex-Counselor Here Made Adviser to Francis Sayre

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 23.—Eugene H. Dooman, former Counselor of the American Embassy in Tokyo, was made an assistant of President Franklin Roosevelt's special adviser, Francis B. Sayre, former High Commissioner to the Philippines, it was announced by the United States State Department yesterday.

Simultaneously, it was also disclosed that Joseph W. Valentine was appointed as the chairman of the Far Eastern Bureau of the State Department.

Around the Co-Prosperity Sphere

SHANGHAI EXTENDING SHIPPING FACILITIES

Chung Hwa Shipping Company To Resume Operations to South China Ports

Shanghai Times

To augment shipping facilities between Shanghai and South China ports, the Chung Hwa Shipping Company will shortly press into service ocean-going steamers on its South China route.

The shipping concern, in an effort to enlarge its cargo-carrying capacity, has lately put into service a large number of wooden vessels on the various routes it is operating.

Heralding a further intensification of shipping activity, the steamer Teh Ping, which has been laid up for a considerable time, is expected to be restored by the authorities to the Shanghai-Ningpo run in the near future.

If this move materializes, it was declared, the congestion now being experienced on this route will be greatly relieved. This route is at present served by four moderate size steamers, the Hsin Ningshao, the Changshan, the Hwa Lin, and the Wan Sung, which are always crowded with passengers and cargo, it was stated.

Bigger Revenue

At a shareholders' meeting convened at the Nippon Club, the Shanghai Inland River Navigation Company reported that gross receipts from last year's business amounted to $11,127,000. This amount represents a slight increase over that reported for the preceding amount represents a slight increase in expenditures, the payment of bonus was discontinued for the year.

During the year, the company's vessels carried 4,445,000 passengers and 1,402,000 tons of cargo. The receipts from passenger fares amounted to $4,155,000, and those from cargo to $7,820,000.

In the first half of the year, 1,660,000 passengers were carried and $1,240,000 collected in fares, while in the second half of the year 2,485,000 passengers were carried and $2,067,000 was collected. The cargo carried in the first half year totaled 782,000 tons, on which $3,980,000 was collected, and in the second half year 630,000 tons, the receipts from which amounted to $3,840,000.

Chungking, Australia, U.S. Showing Discontent on 'Europe First' Policy

Spokesman Hirota Ridicules England's Gesture of Aiding Ally in Pacific When She Is Occupied on Continent; Bait Seen as Consoling British Populace

Noon Extra. Shanghai

The absolute necessity of supporting the Roosevelt administration in order to solve the Allied critical condition and bring about readjustment of the "Europe First" policy as inconspicuously as possible, are the cause for convening the Washington Conference between Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt, declared Yoji Hirota, Japanese Embassy spokesman, during the regular foreign press conference.

It is plain, said the spokesman, the criticism against the Roosevelt administration arises not merely from the internal situation, but from the belief that maintenance of the present policy will end in nothing but continued losses.

Hence, it is seen how the Roosevelt Government has come, not to alter its world strategy, but to alter the explanation of its policy.

The spokesman recalled that following the adoption of the "Europe First" strategy after the Casablanca Conference, President Roosevelt stated that complete understanding concerning this plan was reached which did not necessitate a written agreement but merely an "Englishman's word."

"We see the progress of circumstances," the spokesman declared. "It is apparent now that the only country remaining satisfied with the "Europe First" plan is England, and that among discontented are included not only Chungking and Australia, but the United States as well."

And it is the labor section of the United States, pointed out Mr. Hirota, who took advantage of the Roosevelt administration's position to adopt of late an anti-Roosevelt attitude. If that discontent within the United States remains unchanged, it is certain that President Roosevelt's aspirations for a fourth term are doomed to failure.

"The need to support the Roosevelt regime is then apparent, resulting in the Washington conference," he said.

Judging from the statements of Allied politicians, the Europe First plan is altered. Churchill has revealed that the United States has put the majority of forces in the Pacific, and England—if and when the European situation permits—will provide America with assistance in the Pacific.

"The reason why I said there is no alteration of war tactics but alteration of the explanation of the war strategy," said Mr. Hirota, "is based on the fact that it is only natural that the United States possess the major portion of its naval forces in the Pacific. That it was declared there is no alteration of the "Europe First" policy was meant to fool the American people who at best have but a shallow knowledge of the military situation."

It is a laughable matter for England to declare who will come to the aid of the Americans in the Pacific—for England is occupied with the European situation and is unable to make light of her position there. Churchill's statement, therefore, must have been made to provide consolation for the English people.

The aforementioned facts, clarify why there was no written agreement at Casablanca—both Churchill and Roosevelt lack the self confidence and power to carry out the policies outlined in a written agreement.

The spokesman then asserted that no matter what efforts the Allies put into the prosecution of the "Europe First" plan, these are doomed to failure for the Axis strategy is firm enough to cope with them.

Turning to the question of the dissolution of the Third International in connection with the Washington conference, Mr Hirota declared that it is to be doubted whether a political gesture of this sort will enable the Roosevelt administration to improve its position.

The dissolution of the Comintern resulted from President Roosevelt's efforts to save the Allied condition in the war which necessitated the strengthening of relations between the U.S.S.R. on the one hand, and the various Allied powers, on the other.

However, the spokesman emphasized, the Comintern's dissolution does not mean the elimination of Communistic activities in each country.

Concluding, Mr. Hirota pointed out that the Washington conference has still to end, but he predicted that the disappointment of the Allies following conclusion of the meeting, will be as great as that experienced by them following the conference at Casablanca in January.

CHINA YOUTHS TOLD TO START TRAINING

Only Way to Determine Fate of Country, Exhorts Pao Chia Youth Corps Leader

Shanghai Times

Drawing attention to the necessity of uniting and training China's youth as they will determine not only the fate but also the destiny of their country in future, Wellington Yang, publicity officer of the Settlement Pao Chia Youth Corps, in a broadcast over station XGOI recently pointed to a nation-wide adoption of youth organizations as they are active in other countries as a solution.

Speaking in English for the benefit of Overseas Chinese and Japanese youth movement leaders, and entitling his speech "The Youth Movement in Shanghai," Mr. Yang stated in clear cut terms the general weakness peculiar to the Chinese youth, while declaring that only systematic training and the establishment of youth movements all over the country will see the coming of a strong rising generation.

Materialism, vanity and the desire for pleasure, Mr. Yang stated in part, are the peculiarities of many young men, not only in China but also elsewhere. To remove them is no easy task as they are the results of long-time negligence. Other countries have succeeded in building up a strong and healthy generation with the help of their youth movements. China, therefore, should also look toward youth organizations as a means for the complete unification of the younger generation.

Youth movements instil energy, discipline, and health into the youth and in times of need, the community depends upon such disciplined youths to undertake all kinds of social work. Youth movements also instil upon the youth a group spirit and a feeling of responsibility, the speaker said.

While there are enough Chinese youths enjoying the most extreme of luxuries, Mr. Yang said, referring to young men in Shanghai, there are at the same time many more hardworking young Chinese who lead a simple and none too comfortable life.

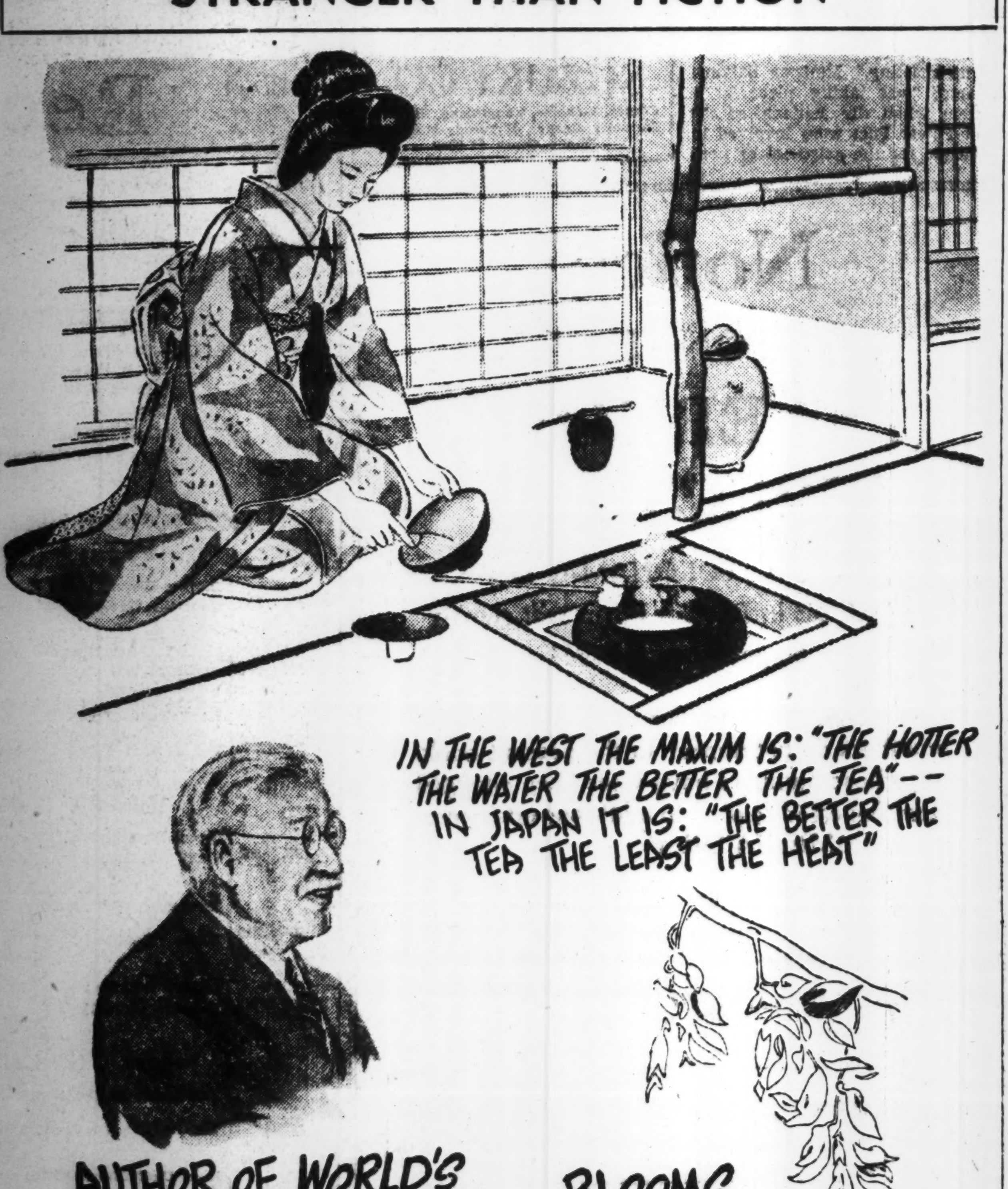
Deploring the fact that undoubtedly many of Shanghai's young men have been ill-influenced by American movies which deal either with love affairs or fighting scenes, both of which are totally foreign to Japanese young men who may be found almost any day frequenting libraries and spending their leisure hours on improving their knowledge.

Mr. Yang continued by outlining the aims of and the results so far attained by the Settlement Pao Chia Youth Corps which, under the auspices of the S.M.P., promotes a healthy and useful youth movement.

The aim of this youth corps is to make its members public-minded instead of self-centered, he declared, while the attitude of the typical young men is gradually changed from that of education as a tool for his own advancement to that of education as a means of equipping himself to serve the community and the country. Hence, the highest objective in acquiring an education is not personal advancement but national salvation and reconstruction.

Mr. Yang concluded his broadcast by pointing to the various activities sponsored among its members by the Settlement Pao Chia Youth Corps and by outlining the spiritual guidance program at present centered around the revival of ancient Chinese virtues, especially filial piety.

STRANGER THAN FICTION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BLOOMS ONCE IN 100 YEARS
The 'udonge' flower blooms only once in every hundred years. For the past 13 years blooms have appeared each summer at Uchida-mura, Kashimoto-gun, Kumamoto Prefecture.

SHANGHAI TO GUARD LABORERS' HEALTH

Municipal Council Creates New Department to Give Relief to Patients

Shanghai Times

A new Section for the Protection of the Health of Industrial Workers will shortly be established by the Industrial and Social Division of the Shanghai Municipal Council, it was officially announced.

This new step is being taken by the S.M.C., it was said, with a view to dealing more satisfactorily with matters regarding labor protection and especially the health of industrial workers who, as far as health matters are concerned, have been very much neglected.

Industrial health work has in the past been handled to a limited extent by the Welfare Section of the Industrial and Social Division; however, with the growing industrialization of this city and in line with the efforts on the part of the authorities in increasing industrial production, it was felt that industrial health required added consideration.

The activities of the new Section will be mainly centered around the prevention of occupational diseases and to afford relief to the patients.

The promotion of additional cooperative clinics as they are at present operated for the benefit of some 3,000 workers is also one of the primary aims of the new Section, while their operation and supervision will constitute part of the work at present planned.

Among other works of the Section will be the handling of matters relating to factory health inspection and the operation and supervision of special Treatment Squads, the carrying out of investigations and guidance regarding workers' diet, the improvement of sanitary equipment of factories and the education of ignorant workers from the viewpoint of public health.

Music Notes

Leading Tokyo musicians are appearing in the Kansai recitals this week. A sonata program by Professors Alexandre Moguilewski (violin) and Leo Sirota (piano) will be given at the Kitano Theater, Osaka, in the afternoon and evening, today. Sonatas by Beethoven ("Kreutzer" Sonata), Faure, Grieg, and Nicolaiev will be played.

Professor Leonid Kreutzer (piano) and Roman Dukson (cello) are also booked for a series of recitals at the Asahi Kaikan in Osaka, on Monday and Wednesday, June 28 and 30, and another appearance at the Asahi Kaikan in Kyoto, Tuesday, June 29. Beethoven's Piano Sonata in C minor and Piano and Cello Sonata in G minor; Mussorgski's "Pictures at an Exhibition," and piano selections by Skriabin and Rachmaninov make up the program for the first recital in Osaka as well as the Kyoto performance, whereas the second Osaka recital features an all-Chopin program including the Fantasia in F minor; the Piano Sonata in B flat minor; the Cello and Piano Sonata in G minor; the Polonaise in F sharp minor, and the Etudes, Opus 25.

A southern music program will be given by Miss Masako Minami and her Coconut Music Ensemble, assisted by Miss Noriko Awaya and her ensemble, at the Aoyama Kaikan, from 6 p.m. today.

Contributing the total revenue to the funds for the construction of new ships for the Imperial Navy, the Laborers Welfare Music Association is presenting a memorial concert at the Kyoritsu Hall from 6:30 p.m. Monday with the support of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. Participating in the performances are Katsuhiko Haida and his Southern Music Band; Miss Kuniko Ashiwara, soprano; Ryozo Okuda, tenor; Miss Miho Nagato, soprano; Madam Fumiko Yotsuya, alto; Miss Kazue Niiro, soprano, and the Tokyo New Life Chamber Music Ensemble.

Ichiro Miki and his Tokyo Ballet Company are appearing in their fifth production at the Tokyo Takarazuka Theater, from 6 p.m. Monday. Several new ballet creations will be staged, for which new music composed by Goro Sudo, Mitsuo Ugajin, and Yuki Tsukui will be played by the Takarazuka Orchestra under each composer's baton.

The Tokyo Municipality is backing a special concert to raise funds for the building of new ships for the Imperial Navy at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 6:30 p.m. next Wednesday. Piano solos by Miss Kyo Ishii, who will play selections by Chopin, Schubert, and Liszt; Johann Strauss' "Fruehlingsstimmen Waltz", sung by Madam Nobuko Hara; Sibelius' "Finlandia", Saint-Saens' "Algeria" Suite, and Tokichi Setoguchi's "Warship March", played by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Yazaemon Hayakawa, and popular brassband selections performed by the Kaiyo Brass Orchestra under the baton of Terunobu Sakanishi, make up the program.

Popular vote has selected the artists and program for the second "Wunschkonzert" (Concert by Request) which will take place at the Hibiya Public Hall from 6:30 p.m. Thursday, July 7. The artists and their selections will be as follows: Susumu Nagai, piano, playing Beethoven's Sonata "Appassionata" and Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody No. 6; Miss Mary-Estelle Iwamoto, violin, and Miss Yasuko Tani, piano, performing Beethoven's "Kreutzer" Sonata; Akira Suzuki, cello, offering Bruch's "Kol Nidrei", Saint-Saens' "La Mort du Cygne", and Popper's Hungarian Rhapsody; Takeo Ito, barytone, singing three lieder from Schubert's "Die Winterreise" and the Prologue from Leoncavallo's "Pagliazzi"; Miss Fumiko Fujita, soprano, interpreting lieder by Richard Strauss and selections from Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana" and Verdi's "Aida", and Shin-ichi Takada, who will furnish the piano accompaniments.

Friendly relations between Japan and Italy will be stressed in two special concerts in Tokyo this week. Ryunosuke Shimada, tenor, assisted at the piano by Father Dr. Vincenzo Cimatti, will give a program of Italian and Japanese vocal numbers at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 7 p.m., Friday, July 2.

Under the joint patronage of the Italian Embassy and the Italo-Japanese Society, the Kokusai Bunka Gakuin will sponsor a special Italo-Japanese Musical Friendship Program within its series of Welfare Culture Concerts at the Kyoritsu Hall, from 2:30 and 6:30 p.m., Saturday, July 3. The Kokusai Bunka Gakuin Chorus, conducted by Kojiro Kobune; Tsurutoshi Hayashi, barytone; Miss Mamiko Sugiura, soprano; Soshun Ri, tenor; Sachio Miyahashi, tenor; Miss Futaba Takayanagi, soprano; and Miss Umeka Kuwabara, mezzo-soprano, will participate in the concert, singing Sicilian songs and Italian selections by Giordani, Tosti, Donizetti, Verdi, and Puccini, as well as Japanese songs by Koscak Yamada, Yasuki Hirai, Kunihiko Hashimoto, and others.

The Koseikai vocal group, which is sponsored by Miss Fumiko Funakoshi, will hold a vocal and piano studio recital at the Nihon Seinenkan from 6:30 p.m. Sunday, July 4.

Madam Tamaki Miura, the world-famous soprano, singing Schubert lieder and songs of Japan, Thailand, the South Seas, Italy, Germany, and Spain; and Madam Chieko Hara, piano, playing Liszt's "Tarantella," Debussy's "Estampes," and Beethoven's "Moonlight Sonata," are the featured soloists of a concert to raise funds for the construction of new ships for the Imperial Navy, sponsored by the Bunka Gakuin, at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 6:30 p.m., Monday, July 5.

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Mezzo Soprano: U. Kuwahara
Tenore: S. Ri
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Soprano Solo: F. Takayanagi
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Mezzo-Soprano Solo: U. Kuwabara
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b) Zendonai: Il lamento del cantators (Dal Guiletta e Romeo)
3. a) Tosti: Senza l'amore!
b) Tosti: Aprile
c) Pellegrino: Cante di legionari
4. a) Cimatti: "Hakko Ichiu" (Piano Suite with Vocal Solo)
b) Shimada: "Aiba-no-ki"
5. a) Yamada: "Yakyoku" (Nocturne)
b) Yanada: "Jogashima-no-Ame"
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The VENDETTA of AKO

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

TRANSLATED BY TSUNEO TOMONAGA

Chapter 14

Lord Uesugi Rises

Uesugi Danjo-Taihitsu had been sick from May, and had passed all his days in bed.

The son of Kira, he had been adopted by the Uesugi family to become the Lord of one of the greatest clans in the country. There were many who envied him and called him a lucky man, but Danjo-Taihitsu could not be called a happy man. In unguarded moments he would let fall to his attendants that he considered the lord of a small clan a most fortunate being, since he could know the thrill of exerting himself for the extension of the domain and power of his clan, and test his own strength against others. Only then, held Danjo-Taihitsu, could a man know the pleasure of having been born.

He resembled his father in features and bodily structure, but his health was weak. Perhaps this frailty was due to the fact that he had become the Lord of the Uesugi Clan at an early age and that the strain was beginning to tell on him. The Clan was one of the greatest in the country, and as is usual in such a case, the Ministers and the branch clans held most of the actual power. Danjo-Taihitsu was merely a figurehead.

He had a staunch and faithful friend in the person of Chief Counselor Chisaka Hyobu, without whose encouragement he would long since have given himself up to despair. Chisaka was responsible for the maintenance of order in the clan, both internally and externally.

Chisaka Hyobu had been in the Lower Mansion before the heavy snowfall, and had remained there since. Danjo-Taihitsu knew why the Counselor preferred the Lower Mansion, and could not help feeling sorry and, at the same time, grateful.

Of course, Chisaka was usually in the Lower Mansion, but Danjo-Taihitsu knew it was all for his sake. Since March 15 last year, Chisaka Hyobu had concerned himself over the safety of Lord Kira. Worry about his father was also responsible for Danjo-Taihitsu's illness. At one time he had been seriously ill, and the Shogun had dispatched Lord Miyake Bizen-no-Kami to seem him.

Chisaka Hyobu had been always beside his pillow, admonishing him with the sternness that comes from real concern.

"Don't be so weak-spirited. Leave everything to this old man."

Since then, Danjo-Taihitsu had noticed that the silver in the Counselor's hair had increased.

Today, lying in his bed, Danjo-Taihitsu was thinking of the "old man." He had just wakened, but the hour was evidently still too early. He glanced around.

From the big brazier in the room a faint spiral of steam was rising towards the ceiling, and in the corner the two samurai on guard were dozing.

"What hour is it?"

One of the samurai jerked erect as Danjo-Taihitsu asked the question.

"It is the seventh hour (3 a.m.)" he said, after looking round.

"The day is a long way off," said Danjo-Taihitsu.

"Shall I call the physician, milord?"

The young lord shook his head.

Just then hurried footsteps sounded in the corridor outside. The sounds entered the room adjacent, where the physician, the attendants and the usher were resting. The man who had caused the footsteps said something. Then

"Is that true?" shouted somebody in excitement.

Danjo-Taihitsu heard sounds of men moving in consternation.

"The Ako ronin have broken into the mansion of Lord Kira!" shouted a voice in the corridor.

Danjo-Taihitsu was up with a jerk. "What?" he exclaimed, and his face was pale as death.

Iwai Gorozaemon, the usher, opened the sliding doors. He was kneeling on the threshold.

"Milord, have you awaken?"

"Gorozaemon, what is the commotion about?"

"Please do not be alarmed, milord." Gorozaemon was anxious not to excite the young lord.

"Only just now a man called Gisuke, a bean-curd maker patronized by Lord Kira's household, arrived at the front gate, and announced that the Ako ronin have broken into the mansion at Matsuzaka-cho."

Danjo-Taihitsu groaned. His lips were bloodless, and he stared with unseeing eyes at the flickering flame of the bedroom lamp.

"W-was t-that just n-now? Only just now?"

"I do not know the details milord, but it appears that it happened only a few minutes ago. The man said that Kimura Johachi will report the details. . . ."

His voice trailed off into astonished silence as Danjo-Taihitsu, who had not left his sickbed since September, suddenly rose to his feet like some spectre in his white silken bedgown.

"At them!" hissed Danjo-Taihitsu, and took a faltering step forward. Gorozaemon grabbed him tightly round the thighs.

"Milord! Milord! Where are you going?"

"There is only one place," replied his lordship, weakly pushing aside the other's restraining hand. "Bring my clothes! Attendants, get ready! I am going out!"

Danjo Taihitsu's face was deadly pale, and on his brow stood out the cold sweat-drops of agony.

Chapter 15

Uesugi Avalanche

Mori Kenmotsu and other retainers clustered round Danjo-Taihitsu, frantically trying to restrain him.

"Milord! Your sickness will become worse! Please rest quietly. . . !"

Danjo Taihitsu was trembling violently.

"Sickness! Confound the sickness! Do you think I can rest here quietly whilst the Ako ronin trample the honor of Kira and Uesugi under their muddy feet?"

"Milord! We understand how you feel, but we are here. Leave matters to your retainers."

"Silence! Do you intend to make me unfilial?"

"No, no, milord. . . !"

"Bring my armor!" Danjo-Taihitsu stamped impatiently on the floor. "My armor! Hasten, or the Ako ronin will escape."

Never before had the retainers heard such violent language from the lips of their young lord. Danjo-Taihitsu, in his anger, looked capable of cutting any man into two with his sword.

"We have brought your armor!" Three attendants placed the suit of armor close to Danjo-Taihitsu.

He was already discarding his bedclothes.

The attendants assisted him into the armor.

"Taihitsu," said a gentle voice.

The young lord turned and saw his mother. She was Tomoko, wife of Kira. Ever since she had left Kira at Gofuku-bashi, she had been living here with her son.

"Oh. . . . " Danjo Taihitsu blinked a few times, then the tears trickled out of his eyes, and streamed down his cheeks.

Tomiko's eyes were also filled with tears.

"Are you going?"

"Yes." Taihitsu bowed his farewell. "I cannot help but go."

"Be on your guard. . . . " Tomiko wiped her eyes. "Although I am blessed with sons . . . " she was about to say something against Kira, but restrained herself in the presence of the retainers. "Be on your guard, and don't get wounded. Oh . . . it has come to this at last. . . . " She sighed heavily.

"Don't worry," said Danjo Taihitsu, and stalked along the corridor with heavy steps.

"My horse!" he cried. "Saddle my horse!"

An attendant brought him his naginata, which was decorated with blue mother o' pearl. He snatched it from the attendant, and carried it under his arm.

Suddenly there was a patter of running feet, and Irobe Matashiro Shigemasa, the Counselor of the Clan for Yedo, cast himself before the lord.

"Where are you going?" he panted.

"My destination is obvious. You will prepare the defenses here."

"Milord, please wait."

"What do you want?"

"You must not go yourself. Send one of your ministers. Please wait until we learn the details. . . ."

"Silence! You ought to know if this is an occasion when I can afford to act leisurely."

He flung the restraining hand aside, and strode on.

Outside, his warriors were assembling, armed for battle. They were not very excited, for they thought they had only to deal with a band of ronin. But every warrior in the mansion was prepared for a war, if need be.

Danjo-Taihitsu strode out into the open, and simultaneously a man stumbled in through the front gates, panting hard.

He was Maruyama Seiemon, the Counselor of Kira's household.

"Seiemon," said Danjo-Taihitsu. "How is my father?"

"He committed suicide." Seiemon could not say that Kira's head had been cut off by the Ako ronin.

"What, suicide?" The young lord's voice rang out in incredulous pain and astonishment.

The warriors in front of him gripped their hands. They knew that the clash with the Ako ronin was now inevitable.

For the past year the Uesugi and Asano warriors had mutually regarded each other with antagonism. From the time of Uesugi Kenshin, the clan had prided itself on its martial prowess, and there were not a few retainers in the clan who were always itching for battle. On this occasion the Uesugi warriors believed that if they did not chastise the Ako ronin, their name and their Bushido would not stand. Some of them had already gathered outside the gate, ready to rush into action.

At that moment, a couple of mounted warriors galloped up to the front gate in a cloud of snow-dust. The warriors at the gate scattered, and the horses slid to a halt on their haunches.

The older warrior was Chisaka Hyobu, and the other horseman was Kimura Johachi.

Chisaka rode into the midst of the warriors.

"What means this?"

He dismounted.

"Until I give permission not one of you must go to Kira's mansion. Return to your posts! Go back!"

"But, it is the order of our lord," said somebody.

"Silence!" Chisaka urged the warriors back. "You are not ronin like the men of Ako. You are Uesugi warriors, men who ought to know the proper procedure when a clan sets out for battle. A conference must first be held before the Lord, in the presence of the ministers and the chiefs of the subsidiary clans, and until an agreement is arrived at, you men must not move. From the time of Uesugi Kenshin, the Chisakas have been entitled to sit in such conferences. Even assuming that the Lord of the Clan has ordered you to arm for battle, you cannot move until I and the other Counselors come to an agreement!"

The warriors retired.

To the few who remained, Chisaka said, "Any man who acts without my permission will be severely punished."

Chisaka handed the reins to Kimura Johachi, and walked towards Danjo-Taihitsu.

The young lord had heard of the Counselor's arrival, and although his steed was saddled and ready, he stood there still like some marble statue, leaning on his upright spear, waiting for Chisaka.

"Oh . . . old man. . . ."

"Milord. . . ."

Lord and retainer stood immovable, their eyes fixed on each other's, whilst overwhelming emotions surged up in their hearts.

(To Be Continued)

Japan—Past and Present

Nakae Toju on Equality of Man

By Shio Sakanishi

Nakae Toju, popularly known as "the Sage of Omi," the great humanitarian of the 17th century, is considered the best representative of the Wang Yang-ming philosophy in Japan. The teachings of the philosopher spread all over the country, especially after his premature death due to asthma at the age of 40 and gained many admirers. This is illustrated by an incident in the mid-18th century.

A famous warrior from Yedo was passing through the province of Omi and as he was a great admirer of Toju, he wished to pay a visit to his grave. In the village, a peasant working in the field offered to guide him. On the way to the grave of the sage, however, the peasant excused himself for a moment and went into a small cottage. Soon he came out; he had removed his soiled working clothes and put on a simple, but correct ceremonial suit. The warrior thought him very polite, but upon reaching the burial place of the sage, he understood that it was not for his sake but for the great teacher who was dead.

Nakae Toju was born in 1608 in the province of Omi. His father was a farmer, but his grandfather was in the service of the Hoki feudal clan. As the boy showed great intellectual promise, his scholarly grandfather decided to bring him up. Thus Toju came under the influence of the Chinese classics from an early childhood. As soon as he could write, he was accustomed to put questions to himself and then jot them down together with his own answers. As a mere boy of seven or eight, he wrote one day: "Who gave me this life?" This was followed by three phrases: "My parents, my ancestors, and the Heaven."

At twelve Toju was taken to Kazahaya in Iyo Province, and two years later his grandfather died there. In the meantime at his home in Omi, his father too had passed away. He wished to go home to be with his widowed mother, but she would not hear of it. In one of her letters to her son's guardian, she wrote: "Tell him if he were to return before his education were complete, I should not wish to see him. I dare not compare myself in wisdom with Mencius' mother, but I would follow her example in cutting the web." The tradition is that one day Mencius came home from school, for he was tired of study. His mother was at her loom. She said nothing, but quietly taking a pair of scissors, cut her web. Alarmed, Mencius asked why she did so, and she replied that she was doing exactly as he was behaving.

Continued to Study

Although his friends urged him to specialize in military arts and succeed his grandfather, Toju refused to accept a position in the service and continued to study. He had no teacher and much of the time he had to study alone, going through the most difficult classics. At first he was a follower of the Chou-tzu school, but soon the more practical elements of the Wang Yang-ming teaching appealed to him. In one of his early essays Toju wrote: "Chou-tzu learned too much and became a speculative philosopher. Wang Yang-ming was too tolerant and practical, and became something like a Buddhist priest. But they were both great as they cast off all selfish desires and obeyed the law of nature."

Toju was capable of entering into all the most difficult speculations of the philosophic problems of the time, but he tried to be practical. He strove to attain virtue and tried to put into practice all that he had found good and helpful in the Confucian teaching. Therefore, although Toju is considered the best representative of the Wang Yang-ming philosophy in Japan, I believe it is fairer to say that he was the founder of his own system of thought. Had he lived longer—he died in 1648 at the age of forty—he would have expanded his theories. As it was, he has left us ten titles most of which are highly suggestive and enlightening, but leave many of the problems unsolved. Fortunately he had several able disciples who elaborated on their master's teaching.

One Supreme Being

As I have already stated, Toju in all his learning aimed at finding the moral ideal which he could apply to daily life. He had an idea of one supreme being which he called "God," "Heaven," and sometimes "Heavenly Emperor." He described it as transcendental, and yet dwelling in the soul of man. The God is everywhere, and it dwells in a breath, in a particle and in darkness. It is the righteous being, approving good and punishing evil.

From this Toju worked out a theory of the universe which was to be a basis for ethics. It is monistic and at the same time idealistic. There is one substance which is infinite and real, and which he calls God. Apart from this there is and there can be no existence. The world, however, consists of Ri which is reason or reality, and Ki which is the sensible world or appearance. All things are the same; only their sensible manifestations differ. Like Bishop Berkeley who lived half a century later on the farther side of the world, Toju avoids dualism by claiming that both Ki and Ri are attributes of one and the same substance.

I shall take a few quotations from the Okina Mondo, "Dialogue of an Aged Man," a treatise written in his thirty-third year, for the pupils he had left in Iyo Province, for this is an important point and is necessary to explain his concept of the equality of man. "Just as a tree has root, branches, and leaves, so the universe has heaven, earth and man. One principle governs all." Again, "Mind controls Ri and Ki; therefore mind controls the world. Man is the world on a small scale, and the world is man on a large scale." There is always a great danger in identifying one philosophic view with another which is founded on an entirely different system of thought, but in reading Toju on this point, one cannot help being reminded of the passages in St. John in the New Testament: "I and my father are one," or "Thou in me and I in thee."

Monistic View-Point

From this monistic view-point, Toju explains man. To him the facts of life and death are non-existent. Man has no beginning and no end. He has neither birth nor death. There is no distinction between the races or classes of men. For such things are appearance and the reality transcends the phenomenal world. "As all things come from one great root, so men are branches." Indeed, mankind has risen from a common source. He continues: "As Heaven and earth are the great parents of humanity, I and all other men are brothers. There is no distinction. Therefore any man who makes a distinction between himself and other men has strayed from the Way of Heaven." Here is Toju's idea of universal brotherhood and the equality of man.

Toju's idea of the equality of man was a great departure from the Japanese traditional idea where the class distinctions were so clearly marked, and the social status of individuals so fixed. In the society where the poor always was poor, and some were born noble while others were ignoble, such a statement was too revolutionary, and soon he had to re-define his view and qualify it. "Considering man from the standpoint of nature, all men are equal, and there is no division. But Emperors, nobles, lords, warriors, commoners, and the outcastes are not the same socially. In their dignity as men, however, there is no difference at all." When asked about the difference between a saint and a vulgar man, he replied: "The one has piety and scarcely knows it, while the other has not much piety and does not realize it."

Origin of Evil

The above statement, however, failed to account for the existence of evil in this world, and Toju taught that evil originated in the man's will. "There are many things that darken the brightest virtue, but their root lies in the will. If will prevails, our virtue fails and our conduct becomes confused and wicked." Toju probably did not give our meaning to the word "will." He may have meant something like "desire," or as he writes in one of his later essays, "selfish desire." In this case, perhaps it is safer to identify it with Schapenhauer's "Will to live," which he considered the source of our greatest vice and misfortune.

Nakae Toju was a great humanitarian. He studied medicine in order to help the poor. He taught himself a little about farming so that he could aid the poor peasants who were suffering under the heavy burden of taxes and regulations. He maintained that the law changes with time, but the truth is lasting. The law was made to meet the time of need, and the men should not be bound by harmful laws. In order to help others, he spared himself little. At the time of his death, he had over three thousand disciples, but unlike the popular Confucian scholars of his days who took only the brightest of pupils who would do credit to their masters, Toju's followers included former thieves, run-aways, and disturbers of the peace. With unbounded sympathy, he took in whoever sincerely desired to find the truth and to attain virtue.

Toju's Great Patience

In spite of his ill-health, Toju used to sit far into the night with one dull youth. Speaking of him afterwards, he said, "My energy was almost exhausted, and if it had not been for his own diligence, I would have given up." He wrote much on filial piety, and practised it. His devotion to his mother is often quoted as a classic example. He was not a Buddhist and in fact he was its severe critic, but because his mother was a devout follower, he used to read its scripture with her, explaining for her difficult passages. Toju carefully hid from his mother his acute suffering from a case of asthma. "How are you today?" she asked him one day. "Mother, I am somewhat better," he replied, but a few minutes after she left the room, he passed away.

In spite of his profound learning, Toju lived a simple life, enjoying the companionship of the village people. They, in their turn, respected him as a godly man and called him "the Sage of Omi." One of his disciples said of him: "We knew his life differed from ours. His face was always calm and he was the only saint-like man that Japan has ever known."

Much has been written about him and many learned treatises have been published on his system of thought, but I feel that Toju would be more pleased if we observe his simple teaching daily, for again and again he taught, "We must do good day by day. One good done, one evil goes. Good daily done, evil daily goes. Let us persevere in good, and evil will disappear."

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, JUNE 27, 1943

The Color Line

The race riots in Detroit last week provide a dramatic demonstration of the passionate intensity of the color prejudice which seems to be ingrained in the American people. It is a prejudice directed not only against Negroes but against all colored peoples. Not the least interested of the observers of this phenomenon in America should be the Chinese, toward whom the American politicians have been dangling the bait of repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act.

As the American legislators proceed with their slow and sometimes ill-disguisedly reluctant gesture of considering the repeal of the objectionable exclusion law, the Chinese may well ask whether there has been any fundamental change in the American attitude toward all colored peoples. For as long as the Americans continue to draw the color line, regarding all black, yellow, red, brown, or other non-white peoples as beings of an inferior order than themselves, no gesture of repealing the Chinese Exclusion Act can be anything but an insincere pretence dictated by ulterior motives.

What these motives are must be obvious. It is to placate the Chungking leaders who are resentful of America's failure to respond effectively to their persistent demands for aid. It is a wily attempt to exploit the Chinese to the full in the present war. By feigning an interest in the abolition of the Exclusion Act, the United States is contriving to exact heavier sacrifices from the Chinese.

That the step is nothing but an artifice devoid of all kindly consideration for the Chinese can easily be gathered from the fact that there has been no evidence of any modification of the race prejudice of the Americans. Nothing illustrates this more dramatically than the conduct of the Americans toward the Negroes. The Detroit riots are no isolated phenomena. The whole history of the Negroes in America has been a veritable record of blood and tears. They have always suffered inhumane treatment at American hands under the cruel slave system. It is, moreover, a hallucination to imagine that the slave system does not operate in America any longer. It is true that it has ceased to exist as a system, but the life of the black people in America none the less remains oppressed in many ways. Their rights continue to be trampled upon and they find themselves deprived of freedom.

Thanks to their racial awakening, the Negroes of America made remarkable progress in many directions after the first World War. There was a rapid development in their organization and solidarity. Particularly noteworthy was their advance in the labor market. They now boast 230 papers with a total circulation of 1,400,000, and these journals are fighting for the interests of the 13,000,000 black people. Their educational progress has also been quite surprising, as is testified by the fact that only eight per cent of them are now illiterate. During the past decade, 16,500 Negroes have graduated from American colleges, while the secondary and higher schools established for the education of the black people total 2,500.

Unfortunately, the earnest efforts of the Negroes to develop their destiny are being thwarted by the repressive policy of the American Government at every turn. The black population constitutes about 10 per cent of the total population of the United States, but the Negro unemployed account for 20 per cent of the total unemployed in the United States. Indeed, Negro laborers are the last to be given work when business prosperity sets in and the first to be turned adrift with the advent of business depression. As there developed an acute shortage of labor in consequence of the outbreak of the war, however, the American Government began to extort labor from the Negroes with rigor. Thus, 17,000 of them are now working at American shipyards. In Detroit, 1,500 Negro workers are mobilized in factories as skilled mechanics. Negroes are now also being enlisted in the military police, while even the American navy, which has hitherto rigidly adhered to the tradition of the absolute exclusion of Negroes except as cooks and mess boys, has departed from this course and is enlisting them for combatant service. Negro air units have even been inaugurated recently. Just as the British Government is driving Indians to the front, the American Government is making cannon fodder of the Negroes in the war which is to bring no profit to them. In short, the American Government is exacting sweat and blood from the Negroes for the benefit of American plutocracy. Naturally enough, this undisguised policy of exploitation has provoked intense indignation from the Negroes. The Rev. Adam C. Powel, a well-known Negro leader, in one of his recent articles declares that so long as Negroes are made to man some special ships only or to form military units by themselves and also so long as they are employed at munitions factories as mere gate-keepers, the present war can hardly be expected to bring anything good to them. It may further be mentioned that when an official propaganda poster was widely put up recently in which Joe Louis, the famous colored pugilist, and his white rival, Billy Conn, were depicted as standing arm in arm both dressed in military uniform, the Afro-American, a Negro newspaper, wrote in a cynical strain that such propaganda would be of no use since Negroes were debarred from taking part in important military matters.

For it is a fact that though Negroes are taken into the armed services, they are put on some particular ships only or organized in special military units composed exclusively of those of their race. Aside from being an expression of the Social Prejudice of the Americans, this segregation serves to safeguard military secrets from the Negroes, and it facilitates putting them in the most difficult and dangerous positions at the front. It is as slaves, not as soldiers, that they are being treated in America. Notwithstanding its full recognition of the high utility of Negroes in the war, the American Government remains wedded to its inveterate discrimination against them, with the result that various troubles have occurred over the race question since the outbreak of the war. In various American cities, Negro citizens were excluded from air defense organizations and consequently no air defense equipment was provided for their residential quarters. This discrimination gave rise to ugly disputes between the Negro citizens and the other citizens. Another cause for resentment was given the Negroes when the American Red Cross Society rejected the use of their blood for transfusion purposes. Due to the strong protest of the Negro people, however, the Red Cross Society was obliged to concede to their claim to some extent, though it ruled that the use of their blood should be restricted to transfusions for colored people. This points to the triumph of superstition over science in America.

The American Immigration Act against the Japanese and Chinese was a natural outcome of such a policy of racial discrimination, and accordingly it must be said to be very deeply rooted in the American mind. Nobody can possibly believe that any radical change will come over this American attitude so easily. In the first World War, Britain inveigled the Indian people into active participation on her side with the bait of independence, but at the conclusion of the war, she went back on her pledge and ruled the Indians with even a heavier hand. And the Indians who openly protested were fired upon and butchered. Like perfidious Albion, America is now attempting to inveigle the Chinese people with an inviting bait. It is, indeed, the pre-eminent characteristic of Anglo-Saxon imperialism to strive to rub through the war at the sacrifice of other peoples.

A Year Ago Today

—June 27, 1942—

The invincible Japanese troops, after their capture of Tsungfa, Kwangtung Province, drove enemy forces to the surrounding mountains from Chintung and Lotung, situated about six kilometers southeast of Tsungfa.

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Remnants of the Chungking's 8th Division were attacked and routed by powerful Japanese Units at a point 27 kilometers north of Lingchwan in Shansi Province.

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The theft of iron rations, particularly from lifeboats of ships moored in British ports, is taking on ever greater dimensions, causing a situation which will imperil the lives of shipwrecked sailors in case they have to take to lifeboats at sea. These thefts are said to be carried out by real gangs of wharf pirates.

• • •

After only a few months of work by the Japanese, Rabaul, on the island of New Britain, which was thought to be bare of natural products, has become a land of plenty in spite of the harmful volcanic ashes which fall upon the city, and is nearing a stage of self-sufficiency. An abundance of fresh fish and an increasing supply of vegetables, as well as tobacco are being produced by the Japanese garrison stationed there.

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Sukuna-Hikona no Mikoto

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part I

One of the astounding deities who left a mighty, indelible footprint in the Age of the Gods, and who to this day remains an object of universal love and veneration was Sukuna-Hikona no Mikoto. An interesting account of this deity is given in both the Kojiki and Nihon Shoki, but so captivating was the personality, or rather the divine character of, the god, and so marvelous were his exploits and benefactions to mankind that we can never have too much information about him. Hirata Atsutane who had a particular predilection for this deity wrote two volumes about him and composed many pious tanka in his praise. But no comment or speculation subsequently made about him can eclipse the incomparable charm of the original narrative in the two books referred to, and the following is derived from these sources.

His Advent

Okuni-nushi no Mikoto (Great-Country-Master-Deity), overlord of Izumo and adjacent territories, was one day looking out upon the broad expanse of the sea at a place called O-no-misaki in the province of Izumo, when his eyes espied a curious phenomenon—a very little divinity fast rowing shoreward in a very little cockleshell. He was clothed in the feathers of a wren, and his boat made of the rind of a kagami (a species of nut).

The strange visitor was hardly an inch in length, easily accommodated on the palm of Okuni-nushi's hand. So quaint was his aspect, with his solemn countenance and his austere manners, that Okuni-nushi burst into laughter, whereon the dwarf deity leaped up and bit him on the cheek.

"Who are you, sir, or what are you?" the astonished Okuni-nushi asked.

The offended deity vouchsafed no reply.

Okuni-nushi summoned a council of his trusted subjects to find if there was anyone who knew this extraordinary being. None in the august assembly could tell, but at last Taniguku (Bull-frog) came forward and said that he knew one who could tell and that it was the deity Kuye-biko.

Silent but All-Knowing

Kuye-biko was the honorable name of a divinity who among common humanity goes by the vulgar name of scarecrow—that lone one-legged creature standing amid the paddy field—Yamata no Schoko. It is written that though he stands in eternal silence, yet all things between heaven and earth are as an open book to this deity. Yes, he looks at you and everything else in his shabby, voiceless enigmatic fashion, apparently so silly, but he knows, he knows.

Kuye-biko informed Okuni-nushi that the diminutive creature was none other than Sukuna-Hikona, an heavenly deity, that is, he was no foreigner, but one of the Takamagahara-descended gods of very high lineage. Okuni-nushi therefore went to the heavenly deities for further information.

"Yes, that must be him," replied the great Kami-musubi-no-Kami (Deities-begetting-God), one of the three original creative Gods of High-Heaven-Plain. "You know that I have begotten altogether fifteen hundred children, but this one was the most wicked (not in the sense of being bad or immoral, but of being very active in body and mind, or fond of adventures.) He would not easily obey my instructions, and one day slipped through my fingers and disappeared, and I was wondering what had become of him. It must be him—Sukuna-Hikona. Let him be loved and taken good care of."

A Great Alliance

After a pause Kami-musubi-no-Kami thoughtfully added:

"Yes, he is prodigiously clever, and just the one to make a splendid combination with you. Okuni-nushi. You and Sukuna-Hikona shall hereafter be as brothers and help each other in 'consolidating' this empire."

Okuni-nushi, overjoyed with this information, returned to Sukuna-Hikona, and the two met in an important council to discuss how best they might rule the land. Okuni-nushi said to him, "May we not say that the country we have made is well made?" In answer to this Sukuno-Hikona pronounced the famous oracular statement: "In some parts it is complete, but in others it is incomplete."

This conversation is characterized in the Nihon Shoki as having a very profound "mystic" purport.

So in accordance with the august will of the great heavenly deity they made themselves "the two pillars of the land," working together for the "consolidation" of the Japanese Empire.

(To Be Continued)

Fruits of Wisdom

The smallest children are nearest to God, as the smallest planets are nearest the sun.—Richter.

• • •

Had I succeeded well, I had been reckoned among the wise; our minds are so disposed to judge from the event.—Euripides.

THE VOICE OF NIPPON

A Series of Special Contributions on the Vital Issues of the Day

A NEW NAME FOR THE PHILIPPINES

By KI KIMURA

The recent announcement of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo regarding the granting of independence to the Philippines within the current year has naturally been received with unrestrained rejoicing by the Filipinos. With the independence thus assured, necessary preparations are being speedily pushed in all directions, including the selection of a candidate for the Presidency of the new independent State. I notice, however, that they leave out of consideration one important matter which should receive their earnest attention at the present preparatory stage of independence. That is the question of changing the name of their country.

I took up this question with some Japanese military and naval authorities soon after the landing of the Imperial Forces in that country a year before last. I have also often made public this view in my writings on this subject.

Again, during my stay in the Philippines last year as a war correspondent, I laid my view before many intellectuals in that country. The manner of their response was, however, very disappointing, for hardly any of them evinced interest in this problem. But it ought to be obvious to anybody that the appellation, Philippines, which is a derivative of the name, Philip the Second, cannot be allowed to remain the name of a member country of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia. I presume that the question of changing the name of the country was present in the mind of General Emilio Aguinaldo when, forty years ago, he started a war for independence.

Let me, therefore, suggest once again that either prior to the formal declaration of independence or on the occasion of the forthcoming ceremony of independence, a new name should be given to the Philippines.

The new name must, of course, be one which arouses pleasant association in the minds of the Filipinos. It must, at the same time, be one which has an endearing element for the Japanese people who sponsored independence for that country.

Some time ago, I ventured to suggest that the new name should be Shinju Koku or Pearl State. I made this suggestion because the first two lines of the message left at his deathbed by Jose Rizal who is revered as the father of the country and held in high esteem by its people reads:

"Goodbye, Land of adore,
sunblessed and bright,
Pearl of the Eastern Sea,
our Eden lost!"

Thus, Rizal referred to his beloved fatherland as "Pearl of the Eastern Sea," and from this I naturally concluded that this particular nomenclature might be adopted as the new official name of the Philippines without any fear of meeting with opposition from any Filipino.

Morever, the memory of Jose Rizal had a special appeal to me. According to Dr. Craig, he had Japanese blood in his veins. It is also clear from his diary that he once visited Japan and that he held this country in high regard and love. In my record of the journey to Manila, for which I chose the title of "Minami-no-Shinju" (Southern Pearl), I took occasion to urge that the Philippines should be renamed Shinju Koku (Pearl State).

I still believe in the propriety of the name of my own choice, yet I am not altogether blind to the fact that the selection of a new name for the Philippines from Jose Rizal's memorable poem may provoke some objection—objection which arises from the fact that the memory of this patriot was made use of by America to an absurd extent to serve her own selfish ends.

America was bitter against General Emilio Aguinaldo who rose in revolt against her rule. She heaped abuses upon him. Indeed, she left no stone unturned in order to defame and condemn him. It is noticeable that, misled by America's vilifications, there was a tendency even in some Japanese quarters to underestimate his true worth.

On the contrary, America extolled Jose Rizal to the skies. Describing him as a God-man, America painted a very exaggerated picture of him, with a view to exploiting his memory for the furtherance of her own selfish end. She could do this profitably because it was against Spanish rule that Rizal rose and it was by the Spanish authorities that he was shot, these events taking place four or five years before America's occupation of the Philippines.

Japan must give the lie to this brazen-faced, self-seeking American policy. To this end, it may be necessary, on the one hand, to accord some form of honor to General Aguinaldo whom America has hitherto unjustly condemned, and, on the other, to cause the excessive zeal deliberately worked up by America for Rizal to wear off somewhat. From this point of view, it may be advisable to refrain from taking a new name for the Philippines from a poem composed by Rizal.

As an alternative, I now suggest that the new name should be taken from the Nihon Shoki (Written Chronicles of Japan). In Volume 25 of the Nihon Shoki, it is recorded:—"In summer, or in the fourth month of the year, two men and two women of Tokwara Koku and one Saye woman came adrift to Hyuga in a storm."

This incident occurred during the reign of the Emperor Kotoku in the 1314th year of the foundation of Japan.

Now, it is agreed among the archaeologists that Tokwara means the Tagalog and Saye the Visaya tribe, and so I suggest that the Philippines should be, in the future, called Tokwara or Takara (Treasure) in Japanese. Among the Filipinos the new name may be spelt Tagalog. If people of other tribes take exceptions, it may be spelt Tokwara.

No Japanese can reasonably object to the name which has its origin in the Nihon Shoki. Nor is it likely that the Filipinos will object, for it is etymologically the same as Tagalog.

When I visited the National Library of Manila some time ago, I told Eulogio B. Bodriguez, the President of the institution, that in the Nihon Shoki, the oldest historical record of Japan, it was mentioned that some 1,300 years ago a few persons belonging to the Tagalog and the Visaya tribes drifted to Japanese shores. This was quite a revelation to the President of the Library, who, greatly surprised, said that the Philippines had no historical record preceding the arrival of the Spaniards and that the history of the country therefore extended only over 400 years. He then earnestly asked me for a copy of this ancient Japanese history book.

Now, let me give rein to my imagination a little.

It is a foregone conclusion that there will be held with pomp and circumstance a ceremony in Manila in the course of this year in celebration of the independence of the Philippines. This will be a very great event for never before in the history of the world has there been a case where an Oriental nation, throwing off the yoke of Western oppression, attained independence—an independence, be it noted, secured through Japan's help. And on this memorable occasion, the old name of the Philippines will be cast off in favor of the name of Tokwara.

In view of the fact that the new name is taken from the Nihon Shoki, which, with the Kojiki, is one of the oldest authentic historical records in Japan, the Japanese Government will send a copy of this ancient book encased in a manner befitting a cultural present from this country to the new independent State.

This may be my mere fancy, but if things should turn out in this way, it would be splendid.

It is said that Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, former Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Army Forces in the Philippines, expressed his wish to give the title of "Takara," to the record of battles compiled by Japanese war correspondents who were with his Army. If so, it is probable that the Lieutenant-General is also in favor of the change of the name of the Philippines to that of "Takara."

Contemporary JAPANESE POEMS

By ASATARO MIYAMORI

Hagoromo Takejima (1873-)

Hagoromo is an official of the Imperial Bureau of Poetry and a professor of Japanese literature at the Women's University.

The Spring Wind

Waga fururu Subeteno mono wo
Yawarakani
Fuku harukaze no Kokoro motanan.
Would that I had a mind
Like to the sweet spring wind
Which blows soft on all things
That around me I find.

Gems and Trash

Me no mae no Matama mi-shirade
Harubaru to
Kawara sagashi ni No-yama yuku
hito.
Quite unaware of gems
Lying before his very eyes,
On fields and hills far off in
search of trash
Many a man trudges with deep
sighs.

One Day's Journey

Ichi-nichi no Sei no tabiji wo Ken-
jitsu ni
Kyo mo ayuminu Chisaki yorokobi.
Today too I have walked,
With steps firm and right,
Along one day's journey of life,
It is a small delight.

A Stone

Kerarureba Kerarurn mamani Korogarite
Mono-iwanu ishi Nadete yaritaki.
When it is kicked,
Never giving a moan
It does roll silently—
I could fondle that stone!

Today

Kino cho Katami mo kanashi Asu
to yu
Tanomi mo hakana Kyo ni ikinan.
Ah, sorrowful the memories of
yesterday!
Tomorrow is uncertainty.
I would then that my life
Should be lived in today.

Poetry

Higoto higoto Waga yuku michi wa
Uta no michi
Kami mo fumu cho Utsukushiki
michi.
The way by which I go,
Day after day,
Is the way of song, the beautiful
way,
The road by which the gods,
too, go, they say.

"Poetry is a thing of God."—Philip James Bailey.

Shiobara

Usuki koki Momiji no hima ni Taki
ochite
Aki omoshiroki Shiobara no sato.
Cascades falling in the breaks
between
Light or deep red maple foli-
age—
Autumn here is picturesque, in-
deed,
In Shiobara Village.

AIM OF MODEL ZONES IN CHINA IS EXPLAINED

General Peace Movement Claimed to Be Satisfactory

By CHOU FU-HAI
(From the Sozo)

What does general peace mean? Everybody knows. It means that China and Japan should cease fighting and become friends again.

Today, China is divided, geographically, into the peace zone and the resistance area and, ideologically, into the peace camp and the jingoist faction. But there are peace advocates in the resistance area. The general peace movement being undertaken by the National Government aims to convert the jingoists, vitalize and expand the peace camp and, ultimately, endow the National Government with sufficient strength to carry out national unification under the ideal of peace and national reconstruction.

As a matter of fact, the National Government has been busy with campaign activities for more than two years, and it pains us to find Chungking unresponsive. Be that as it may, we cannot afford to lose sight of our supreme goal, namely, permanent peace. It will not do for us to attach undue importance to Chungking to the neglect of the general populace. So the way to secure general peace is to give play to both the positive and negative methods at the same time.

Positive Action Urged

What are the positive ways? First, to vitalize the Nanking Government with Japan's assistance so that it may perform its functions satisfactorily and attain national unity. Second, to undertake the economic development of China with Japan's assistance and on the basis of equity and give-and-take so that, internally, we may stabilize national livelihood and, externally, cooperate with Japan in the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia. Third, China and Japan in unison should realize the ideological unity of the peoples of Greater East Asia and set up a common goal for them.

These propositions give us a great deal of tasks. When we have achieved enough along these lines to show to our people, we shall, no doubt, be able to stir up a powerful public opinion in support of the Nanking Government. When that stage has been reached, not only will the people in the peace zone, one and all, rise for the National Government, but the populace in the resistance area will walk off unsolicited to the peace camp. This is the surest and the most thoroughgoing method. It will be a telling reply to Chungking's blatant propaganda.

Because we mean to deliver the 400,000,000 people of China from the "resistance" inferno, we are against using tactics and machinations. We are for a sure and realistic method. We are resolved to proceed step by step with constructional undertakings, come what may. Now that the pernicious influence of America and Britain has been shut out of East Asia and that Chungking has lost all its influence in the peace zone, our activities must not be confined to propaganda work. We must go a step further and devote further efforts to construction. When we have solved the problem of livelihood for the people and shown them the way to live, they will gladly follow our lead. Such, in brief, is the positive way we advocated of general peace should go.

Is Vast Land

China has a vast land, an enormous population and abundant resources, but a succession of internecine strifes in the last several decades has prevented her from doing construction work. She has remained a poor country and had to pursue a policy of dependence on foreign capital for all undertakings. On this point the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen dwelt at length in his published works. The father of China was sincerely desirous that the Japanese Government and people should extend the utmost help in China's new economic resuscitation.

"National stabilization and prosperity through industrial rehabilitation and the strengthening of economic collaboration on the principle of equity and give-and-take—these constitute the goal of the peace movement. If the benefits accruing from Sino-Japanese cooperation exceed those to be gained by monopoly, then the peace drive will have been a movement of far-reaching significance and we shall have found the key not only to national salvation and resuscitation but also to the regeneration of East Asia as a whole," said President Wang Ching-wei in his talk, "An Appeal to the Industrialists," in November, 1939.

After all is said and done, it behooves us to lay the foundation of permanent peace in a constructive spirit. Tactics and temporary expedients must be desisted from, when we think of the weightiness of our mission of building up new China and contributing toward ultimate victory in the War of Greater East Asia and world peace. We realize that our path will be a thorny one. But we mean to keep on marching forward, come what may, until the sacred and lofty objective shall have been realized.